The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 283. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
[illegible] Nov.	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	...	...
4th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
11th "	Persia	8000	...	...
18th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
1915.				
2nd January	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th "	India	8000	...	...
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	...	...
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

W. L. FIRTH,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada.	8785	26th. Nov.	6th. Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Inuno.	6265	29th. Nov.	11th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O. Sakamote.	4709	13th. Dec.	25th. Dec.
Tenshima Maru.	...	6712	16th. Dec.	21st. Dec.
HakusanMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

[illegible]th Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, [illegible]th-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

"SAILINGS 1914."

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.
S. S. City of York	7,834	3rd Dec.

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9,239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	...	10th April	12th April
City of Karachi	5,573	...	30th April.

From.	1st class Singles	1st class Returns	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	831	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	486	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE,

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (WEYMOUTH). VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.

S. S. "Umzumbi," 5,000, 2nd Dec. 1914.

Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Insurance Agent.

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic"

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough.

180—B11

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LHASA, 2,134, 27th November. *Direct.

LINGA, 2,184, Mon. 30th Nov. 11 a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.

DUMRA, 1695, Thurs. 3rd Dec., 9 a.m.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PURSIAN GULF.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2998 tons, about 28th November, calling at Seychelles Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

26th November 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Ton. nage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th Nov 1914

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Masilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	1st Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J. L. Henderson	15th Feb. 191
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	1st March 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	827
Bombay to Port Said	446	877
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.

Prices Moderate.

F. CORNAGLIA,

Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.

96, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 284

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

Those of us who realise that the nation is best served by

CONFIDENCE

AND

A CHEERFUL SPIRIT

will undoubtedly rise to the occasion in spite of the depression of war, and will insist on carrying out a programme in entirety for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR AS USUAL,

thereby setting an example to those lugubriously inclined, compelling them to join in the chorus of

NO!

to the question of

ARE WE DOWNHEARTED?

It is with pleasure that we publish the fact that as far as

BRITISH JEWELLERY

supplies are concerned there has been no suspension of imports (unlike those of the enemy), and it may be of interest for our readers to know that we are offering

BRITISH-MADE

Bracelets, Brooches, Nicklets, Pendants, Watch Chains and Ladies' Guards &c. IN GOLD

EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES

we have some unique and beautiful designs which our long experience and our large purchases enable us to sell at lower prices, quality for quality, than those who do not understand this trade, but merely buy a few to help complete stock in imitation of the "Universal Provider" system.

Of our new goods we regret we have no

ILLUSTRATED LIST

at present. We therefore invite all who are seeking

WEDDING PRESENTS, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS OR SOUVENIRS.

to pay our establishment a visit when we are sure that the character and

DISTINCTIVENESS

of our **Unrivalled Stock** will be made apparent.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun		Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)		London	San Francisco
Hankow		Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin		Mukden	Tiehling
Hongkong		Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu		Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe		New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	Rs. 20,06,666
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,56,666
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patalia and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 882

RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—We carry visitors free of charge to Club and Golf Links. The Hotel is situated 300 ft. higher than others. Best tiled floor rooms available. Terms offered including motor journey from Poona. 4488

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' EXAM. Students having University qualifications and Accountants attached to Commercial Firms and Companies are admitted. Term 3 Years. For Particulars of Training Fees &c. Apply to The COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD., 58, Medows St. Fort, Bombay. 4536

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED—PLANTS of seedless guavas, or guava plants with very few seeds in fruit. Apply with prices to ECONOMIC BOTANIST, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Poona. 4470

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital Bikaner—A fully qualified Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Pay Rs. 75 p.m., and free quarters—Apply ZENANA MEDICAL OFFICER, Bikaner. 3052

WANTED applications for posts of Subedar Rs. 100 and of Jamadar Rs. 60. Those having good English Education and medically fit need apply. Military pensioners having these qualifications will be preferred. Apply with testimonials mentioning Caste, age etc., to

COMMANDANT,
Bhavnagar Infantry,
Kathiawar.
4489

THE WOLSELEY MOTORS, LTD, (Proprietors Messrs. Vickers Ltd.) invite applications for the post of Local Accountant. Candidates must have had at least three years practical experience in accounts (experience in this country only, not being a disqualification). The candidate appointed must be willing to be generally useful in the show-rooms as he may be at times required and an elementary knowledge of the motor industry and driving will be considered favourably. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials of efficiency in accountancy, and of personal character to be sent to

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Bombay.
4468

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of CLERK OF WORKS, Kidderpore Docks, on a pay of Rs. 300 per month with free quarters. Applicants must be over 25 and under 35 years of age.

The work consists of supervising the carrying out of all repairs to and the maintenance of quarters, sheds, warehouses, jetties, roads, etc., at the Docks including the construction of all minor additions thereto, also supervising the conservancy staff.

Applicants must be able to level, set out and measure up works and prepare estimates and contract certificates.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience addressed to THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Port Commissioners, should be submitted before noon on the 9th of December, 1914.
17th November, 1914. 3041

WANTED for the BARWANI STATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. 4th Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Rs. 35 per mensem, rising by Rs. 10 after every five years service and after examination Provident Fund contribution of Rs. 7 per mensem. Joining expenses and free quarters.

(2) Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Rs. 45 per mensem, rising by Rs. 10 after every five years service and examination. Free quarters and joining expenses. Provident Fund contribution of Rs. 7 per mensem.

(3) Female compounder Rs. 20 per mensem. Free quarters and joining expenses.

Application with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to—

THE AGENCY SURGEON,
in the Southern States
of Central India, Manpur (Via Mhow).
3049

WANTED.

WANTED a LADY TEACHER to teach dancing. Apply to Box No. 1034 Advt., Dept. Bombay Chronicle. 4531

WANTED a COMPETENT ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 1036 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4534

WANTED immediately 300 WATERPROOF Canvas Kit bags for Sepoys.—Apply QUARTERMASTER, 46th Punjabis, Nowshera, N. W. F. P. 3053

WANTED—SUB-INSPECTORS for State Police pay Rs. 40 to 80 according to qualifications, trained hands should apply to GENERAL SUPDT. POLICE, Kotah. 3042

WANTED by young English lady POST with English family as LADY NURSE or GOVERNESS after December. Quiet station. Highest testimonials. Plans upset owing to war. Apply to box No. 1035 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4533

REQUIRED a certificated SECOND MARINE ENGINEER European or Native, salary Rs. 235 per month, for the Perim Coal Coy. Limited, Perim Island. Apply personally to Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & COY. Home Street, Fort, Bombay. 4524

WANTED a very smart hardworking EUROPEAN STEWARD, must have hotel experience, total abstainer.

Good salary to competent man.

Apply personally at 6 p. m.

CARLTON HOTEL.
4506

WANTED.—One Female Assistant Surgeon for Bannu, N. W. F. P. Municipality. Pay Rs. 200 a month, with good prospects. Apply with copies of certificates to—

SECRETARY,
Municipal Committee,
3050 Bannu.

WANTED.—A fully trained European Nurse is required for the Imambarah Hospital, Chinsurah, E. I. Railway.

Salary Rs. 130—5—140 with furnished quarters, etc., and two months leave in the year.

Apply to—

H. B. FOSTER, Major I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Imambarah Hospital.
3051

WANTED.—A TONGA Inspector for B. & K. Railway Tonga, Establishment at Kathgodam, to join on 15th December 1914, on three months' probation. Must be energetic and possessing a thorough knowledge of horses and their treatment.

Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, with house free.

Applications will be received till 1st December 1914. 3054

WANTED a B A. or an experienced UNDER-GRADUATE for the post of the HEAD MASTER of the MUNICIPAL ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, Jambusar. Pay Rs. 60 to 100 per month according to experience and qualifications. Apply to the undersigned soon.

(Sd.) MANEKLAL L. NANAVATI,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board, Jambusar.
4481

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following vacancies in the OFFICE OF THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, P.W.D., BOMBAY.

1. HEAD ELECTRICIAN, Rs. 205 p.m.
2. ELECTRICAL OVERSEER, Southern Division, Bombay, Rs. 100 p. m.
3. ELECTRICAL OVERSEER, Northern Division, Bombay, Rs. 100 p. m.
4. ELECTRICAL OVERSEER, Poona, Rs. 60 p. m.
5. ASSISTANT ELECTRICIAN, Government House, Poona, Rs. 70-110.
6. ASSISTANT ELECTRICIAN, Government House, Mahabaleshwar. Rs. 70-110.

Applicants in Bombay should see the undersigned during Office hours with testimonials in original; others should apply stating age, qualification and practical experience.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT.
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE and RUBBER TYRE. T. L. T. brand is the best and lasts longest. W. H. THORNS and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. 4228

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE.—One big Ice Machine by H. J. West. Capacity, one ton in 24 hours.

2. One small Ice machine, capacity 3 Mds. in 12 hours.

3. One small Ice machine, capacity 3 Mds. in 12 hours.

Above are all ether machines.

Also a complete Electrical Plant, suitable for Palace lighting, etc., consisting of 3 Portable Loco Boilers, 3 Marshall Vertical Engines and Silvertown Dynamos, with control, Switchboard, total capacity of two machines K.W. 21 at 110 Volts each, and one machine K. W. at 110 Volts, Direct current, complete with steam piping, Pumps and all accessories.

The undersigned will be prepared to consider any reasonable offer for part or whole of the above, of which full particulars will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

G. R. DRUMMOND,
M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer,
Public Works Department,
Marwar State, Jodhpur.

FOR SALE.

ROVER MOTOR CYCLES. 1914 Model, available for immediate delivery. W. H. THORNS and Co., Bombay. 4228

FOR SALE.—A newly arrived complete LIFT, Easton Lift and Co. (Jost Co.) at moderate price. Apply for particulars, EBRAHIM HAJI LATIF, Cutlery Bazar. 4322

TO BE LET

HIGH CLASS Boarding House for Visitors, terms moderate. Apply Mrs. OWEN EVANS, 10, Staunton Road, Poona. 3049

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR Gowalia Tank on the Hill. Open all sides. Any caste. Rent Rs. 100. Apply with—D. L. BATLEEBOYE. 4472

TO LET TOP FLOOR above D. Merwan & Co., Medows St., open on all sides, from 1st December, Rs. 60 p. m. Apply on the premises. 4532

TO LET: A small office in a modern building on Hornby Road suitable for brokers, agents or professional men. Rent Rs. 75 to 125. Apply to Box No. 1033 Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 4529

TO LET—BIG AIRY FLATS and BIG SHOP in "Saraswati Mahal" on the Carnac Road. Rents moderate. Apply to Messrs. DHARKER BROTHERS, "Saraswati Mahal" No. 2 Bombay. 4478

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms facing the open sea at a Villa in Bandra. Suit a bachelor (European). Rent moderate. With or without board. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3094

AVAILABLE TWO AIRY ROOMS, with bathrooms, private entrance. With or without board. Healthy locality in Byculla—tram and train convenient. Apply to Box No. 555 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay—The only residential hotel reserved exclusively for Europeans.

A few single rooms are now available.

Terms from Rs. 150 per month.

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager.

Telephone No. 2550. 416

NOTICES.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION for admission to the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be held on 1st February, 1915, at the stations and places noted below:—

Calcutta, Dinapore, Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Meerut, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Amballa, Lahore Cantonment, Rawalpindi, Secunderabad, Wellington, Quetta, Shillong, Peshawar, Kasauli, Ajmer, Simla, Landour, Rangoon, Madras, Ootacamund, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Jhansi, Sialkot, Fyzabad, Aden, Maymy, Karachi, Bombay, Mhow, Poona, Kamptee, Mandalay.

Only Europeans and Eurasians will be allowed to appear at the examination.

The preliminary educational standard of candidates for admission to a medical college, as military medical pupils, has been raised to that required by the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and the course of study has been extended from four to five years.

The rate of pay of Assistant Surgeon in military employ have been revised and are as follows:—

	Per mensem.
4th Class (on completion of course of study)	Rs. 100
3rd Class (after 7 years' service)	Rs. 150
2nd Class (after 12 years' service)	Rs. 200
1st Class (after 17 years' service)	Rs. 250
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant	Rs. 350
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Major or Captain	Rs. 450

The rates of English furlough pay have also been enhanced and study leave with allowances will be granted under rules similar to those prescribed for the Indian Medical Service.

Copies of the prospectus and any further information may be obtained from the Officer Commanding, Station Hospital, at these stations and from

(1) The Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla.
(2) The Personal Assistants to the Surgeons-General with the Governments of Madras and Bombay.
(3) All Administrative Medical Officers and the Principals of the Medical Colleges at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

BRUCE SETON, Lt.-Colonel, I. M. S.,
Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service. Simla, the 21st Nov., 1914. 3051

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15/- per share free of Income Tax has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1914, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Esplanade Road, on and after Monday, the 7th December, 1914, between 11-30 and 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) to shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 26th November 1914, on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 27th November, to the 10th December, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 25th November, 1914. 4523

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per Share will be paid (on production of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 25th November 1914, on and after THURSDAY, the 26th November, 1914, between the hours of 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m., and on SATURDAYS from 11-30 a.m., to 1-30 p.m., (S. T.)

THOS. D. MOORE,
Chief Agent.
27, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 25th November, 1914. 4540

NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF STATE ACCOUNTS, BHAVNAGAR.

NO 43 of 1914-1915.

UNDER the orders of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of BHAVNAGAR (conveyed in Resolution No. 26 of Samvat 1971), and in pursuance of Section 5 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act of Samvat 1960, the Controller of State Accounts hereby gives notice that the Bhavnagar State Bonds for Rs. 15 lakhs, which were issued in Samvat 1961, are liable to be discharged on 1st February 1915, and that it has been resolved, for purposes of State, to extend the term of the said Bonds, at the option of the holders thereof, for a further period of 15 years of the aforesaid date.

2. Such of the present holders of the Bonds who do not desire to take advantage of the proposed extension of term, are hereby required to send their Bonds to the undersigned on or before the 31st December 1914, with an application in writing,* stating that they wish to have their Bonds discharged on the fixed date, viz., 1st February, 1915. A receipt will be given to such holders. On the 1st day of February, 1915, the full amount of the Bonds together with any interest that may have accrued will be paid to such holders on production of the said receipt duly discharged and also on their signing a discharge at the foot of their Bonds.

3. Such of the present holders, who desire to take advantage of the proposed extension of term, are hereby required to submit their Bonds to the undersigned on or before the 31st December 1914, with an application in writing,* stating that they wish to have the term of their Bonds extended for a further period of 15 years from 1st February 1915. A receipt will be given to them and renewed Bonds will be issued to them on 1st February 1915, or as soon as possible after 1st February 1915, on production of the said receipt duly discharged and on receipting their expired Bonds as provided in Section 13 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act. Any interest which may have accrued on the expired Bonds will also be paid to them on the aforesaid date. The issue of renewed Bonds to these holders will be at par.

4. Bonds renewed under paragraph 3 will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable every year on the 1st day of February.

5 The renewed Bonds will be of the value of 100 Rs., 500 Rs., or any multiple of 500 Rs., as the holder may desire.

6. The renewed Bonds will run for a period of 15 years from the 1st day of February, 1915, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February 1930, when all further interest will cease.

A. P. PATTANI,
Controller of State Accounts,
Bhavnagar.
Bhavnagar, 21st November 1914.

*Printed forms of application can be obtained from the Controller of State Accounts' Office. 4537

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

ASSISTANT RIVER SURVEYOR WANTED.

THE Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon invite applications for the post of ASSISTANT RIVER SURVEYOR.

The duties will be to assist in the surveys of the river and approaches, the laying of channel buoys, and general superintendence of the native survey staff and drawing office.

Salary (inclusive of all allowances) Rs. 400—20—500. Leave and leave allowances will be granted in accordance with the leave rules in force in the Commissioners' service. These are based on the Civil Service Regulations of Government.

Candidates must have had previous hydrographical training with experience in surveying rivers and have a good colloquial knowledge of Hindustani.

Applications stating age, qualifications, and accompanied by copies of 3 recent testimonials and a medical certificate of fitness especially as regards eyesight, signed by a qualified medical officer, should be addressed to the Deputy Conservator of the Port.

The successful candidate will be on probation for 6 months. If confirmed his probationary period will count as service. He will be required to contribute 8 1-3 per cent. of his salary monthly to the Port Commissioners' provident fund.

Applications will be received by the Deputy Consevator of the Port up to noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of December, 1914.

(By order),
T. COWLING,
Secretary, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, the 18th November, 1914. 3050

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 29TH NOVEMBER, 1914, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE, ELECTRIC FITTINGS, ETC., OF "THE GARDEN HINDOO HOTEL."

On SUNDAY, the 29th day of November, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Lamington Road, Girgaum, opposite the Small Causes Court, and Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy's Bungalow, by order of the owners, the entire made to order furniture, electric fittings, etc., of "The Garden Hindoo Hotel" comprising:—

Handsome sideboards, marble topped tables, bentwood and teakwood chairs, partition screens, show cases, platedware, glassware, corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, vases, writing tables, office chairs, electric bronze statue, Raviwarma pictures, wall clocks, marble topped teapoys, English wash-hand stands, large wall mirrors, glass door cupboards, mirror door almirahs, electric ceiling fans, electric pendants, copper utensils, garden benches, garden cabins, etc.

The above property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th November, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Keshrimal Balchand, an Insolvent traded as Balchand Kaniram, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort the following estate of the said Insolvent such as.

One bunch of pearls containing 57 pearls.
One bunch of pearls containing 56 pearls.
One pearl necklace of 2 strings containing 90 pearls.

And also the following estate of the partnership between the said Insolvent and Seth Maganbhai Keshrichand, on their a/c and risk, such as.

One bunch of pearls containing 54 pearls.
One bunch of pearls containing 58 pearls.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

The above pearls are on view at the Auction Rooms.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of all the Stock-in-Trade of a well-known Watch and Clock Shop with its Goodwill, Outstandings and all the Goods lying in the Shop and Godown as a going concern.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq. the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Ebrahim Mahomed and with the consent of Mr. Esmail Joosub the partner of the said deceased.. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop, opposite to Messrs. Haji Cassum and Co., at Abdul Rehman Street, all the following stock-in-trade of the said deceased, with its goodwill outstandings and other transactions and also the stock lying in the shop and godown:—

All the stock-in-trade consisting of clocks, watches and time pieces by different English makers and tools and accessories, for repairing watches and clocks, English rolled-gold jewellery and also spectacle frames and other implements and also some electric goods, and also the goods which is already in Bombay to be delivered on payment of sums amounting to Rs. 18,650, and also the goods (which are in transit or held over on account of the ware) amounting to Rs. 13,970.

N.B.—All the stock-in-trade with its goodwill, outstandings and other transactions will be put for sale in one and whole lot.

For further particulars and inspection of lists of outstandings and debts of the firm, audited by the certified accountants, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-SIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TEAKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, JOST FAN, CROCKERY WARE ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th December, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable household furniture, etc., belonging to the Mess 95th Russell's Infantry proceeded on field service as well as of Colonels Lowther and Major, who proceeded Home, such as

Large dining table in 8 pieces dining chairs, small and long arm chairs, large and small almirahs, cupboards writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, large side board, book shelf towel horse, kitchen table, cane chairs, hat-rack, table looking glass, bicycle stand, crockery-ware and sundry articles.

The above property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A PIECE OF LAND ADMEASURING ABOUT 2151 SQUARE YARDS TOGETHER WITH THE UNMOVEABLE PROPERTY BUILT THEREON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account & at the risk of the mortgagors Charles Stone Hewett, Stanilaus Hewett and Annie Gladys Hewett, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on the premises, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of March 1914, and expressed to be made between the said Charles Stone Hewett and Stanislaus Hewett, the present trustees of an Indenture of settlement dated the 25th March 1911 of the first part, the said Charles Stone Hewett, Stanilaus Hewett and Annie Gladys Hewett, the surviving beneficiaries under the said indenture of settlement of second part, and the mortgagee of the third part, the following piece of land with the building erected thereon:—

DESCRIPTION OF PIECE OF LAND AND PROPERTY.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of freehold or ground situate at and on east side of Moreland Road in the Agripada District in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,151 square

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—(*Contd.*)

yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of New Survey No. 3533 with the messuages, tenements dwelling house and structures standing thereon. Assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "E" Ward No. 4066, street No. 253 and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Abdul Karim Thanawala on or towards the west by the Modem Road aforesaid on or towards the north by the Rope-Factory of Thanawala and on or towards the south by the property of Allibhoy Motabhoy and which premises are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to order Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th November, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF THE JOST FANS SUPPLYING AND ENGINEERING Co., Ltd.

On TUESDAY, the 1st December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Vithaldas Premji Parekh, sell by Public Auction, at the Share Brokers' Hall at Share Bazar, Fort.

110 Fully paid up shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 100 each.

4 shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 50 each.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 12th day of December, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.)), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wari Bunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seeds jawari wheat, moha flower, harda, bundles of gunny, case of chimnies, bag of country drug, bundles of earthenware pipes loose Iron bars, flat, square and round, medicine, ironpans, iron beamscale, cases of acid, case of machinery, sand sold records bags of sweepings grain lot of steel hoops and bands and other miscellaneous articles.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th November, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.

(BY SOME OF THE BEST PARSI MUSICAL ARTISTES)

Under the distinguished Patronage of their Excellencies

The GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON

IN AID OF

THE OMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

AT THE

EMPIRE THEATRE

On Saturday the 28th instant

at 5 p.m., (S. T.)

DOORS OPEN AT 4-0 P.M.

The programme will comprise piano solos, piano duet, violin solos, songs, unison chorus, mandoline concert, &c: An unique feature of the Concert will be an orchestra composed of about 30 Parsi ladies and gentlemen who will play selections of music.

PRICES OF TICKETS: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 1½, 1

Tickets can be bought of

The Office of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, 4 Waterloo Mansions, Apollo.
Messrs. Marcks & Co., Hornby Road.
" Soundy & Co., Hornby Road.
B. Pestonji & Co., Parsi Bazar St., Fort.
" Fredoon & Burjor, Princess St.
Miss Baiai L. Palamkote, Petit Mansion, Grant Road.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

General Manager.....Mr. James McGrath

at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

EXCELSIOR WAR FILMS

We are showing every week films taken at great risk by intrepid operators.

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE

In which is shown for the first time on the screen

THE BRITISH ARMY ENTRENCHING!

And actually in the FIRING LINE!

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The only film taken of the Huns in action,

CHERRY KEARTON'S CAMERA.

Riddled with Bullets; yet by a miracle a film of the brave

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With his troops is intact, and is being shown this week. Demonstrating that German Bullets cannot even destroy the Royal Hero in Cinematography!

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Our King-Emperor's Body Guard in Battle Order.

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Britain's great supremacy in this science showing wireless in Warfare.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA!

The great Australian Contingent leave amids tremendous enthusiasm for Europe.

"IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY TO GET TO BERLIN, BUT THEY'LL GET RIGHT THERE!"

No advance in Prices.

Boxes Rs. 10, Sofas 7. Stalls 2 Dress Circle Rs. 2 & 1.

Pit Stalls Ans 8. Gallery Ans 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

NEXT SATURDAY, 28th.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN.

PRESENTS

PHILIP BRAHAM & CAMPBELL'S COMPANY,

THE

'GROTESQUES'

INCLUDING

Mr. Fred Winn.

(Now Playing at the Palace Theatre London)

LILIAN GWYNNE
MONA GRIFFIN
IRENE GREVILLE
LESLI GLENROY
HUGH BAYLY
ARTHUR ARGENT
EWART SCOTT
ALBERT SIMNER

IN

Music, Mirth, and Melody

AND THEIR FAMOUS BURLESQUE

"The Village Concert"

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.,

Prices:—Boxes Rs. 30 and 20. Sofas Rs. 15. Stalls Rs. 5 and 3. Dress Circle Rs. 4 and 2. Gallery Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors Half price to Rs. 2 and 1 seats.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 127

EXCLUSIVE BOOKING AT GREAT EXPENSE OF THE GREAT AMERICAN DETECTIVE DRAMA

A VICTIM OF THE CAMORRA

THE ADVENTURES OF LIEUT. PETROSINO.

IN THREE PARTS—4000 FEET.

A Detective Drama of Absorbing Interest based on Actual Occurrences showing the Thrilling Adventures of the Greatest 'Tec of the Age.

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS

LATEST PICTURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE FIELD.

WEDDING OF THE RAJA OF THAKORA. Beautifully Coloured.

WHEN WOMEN ARE POLICE. A Ripping Comic.

***3 Shows Nightly*:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.**

SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS { PRIZE SHOW—5-30 to 6-45 EXTRA „ —11-15 to 12-30.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai.
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Post Box No. 84.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

49, Churchgate Street.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

The conditions are disturbed over north-west India and a little rain is reported from Beluchistan and south-west Punjab.

Forecast:—Some light precipitation in north-west India..

Earthquake report:—A shock of some considerable intension at its origin four thousand miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at seventeen hours thirty-three minutes yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th November 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 0.22 in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab. Night temperature is in excess everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind; night temperature is in excess in Sind and the southern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect. Night temperature is below normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in the north-west have given moderate rain at Quetta and Multan but have now nearly disappeared.

Isolated showers are possible in the submontane districts of the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of November, 1914.

STATIONS:	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	75.2	60.6	69	..	2.25	—1.19
Do. (23rd)	84.2	68.5	60	..	?	?
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	85.7	75.1	67	0.22	?	?
PUNJAB—						
Multan	83.5	57.7	80	..	0.30	0.26
Rawalpindi	72.1	45.7	88	..	1.39	1.19
Lahore	77.0	54.7	87	..	0.37	0.33
Mianwali	81.7	55.1	76	..	0	..
Mussur	77.7	54.1	73	..	0.29	0.04
Ambala	78.7	60.0	62	..	0.33	0.23
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.3	56.1	71	..	0	—0.07
Mainpur	80.8	52.7	71	..	0.04	—0.11
Jhansi	83.8	55.8	48	..	0	—0.11
Cawnpore	79.0	52.1	81	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	79.3	50.9	70	..	0	—0.27
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	77.1	54.8	82	0.02	0.45	0.44
Jacobad	84.9	68.4	62	0.01	0.02	—0.03
Karachi	83 3	58.2	70	..	0.43	0.37
Ajmer	84.2	56.4	59	..	0.12	0
Jaipore	85.6	55.0	44	..	0.23	0.26
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	88.0	65.0	37	..	0.16	0.06
Bhuj	85.1	72.4	67	..	0.09	0.09
Dwarka	84.6	66.8	74	..	0	—0.28
Veraval	88 8	59.9	75	..	0.21	—0.02
Rajkot	88 0	62.4	50	..	0	—0.19
Bhavnagar Para	?	61.5	64	..	0.70	0.58
Surat	90.0	72.6	50	..	0	—0.15
Ahmedabad	90.1	57.4	59	..	0.05	—0.07
Deesa	83.7	55 8	62	..	0.45	0.35
Neemuch	83.5	54.4	57	..	0.85	0.62
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	80 5	50.1	66	..	0	—0.34
Jubbulpore	80 4	57.6	33	..	0.04	—0.34
Saugor	83.1	54.2	55	..	1.34	0.96
Hoshangabad	86 3	54.5	53	..	0.20	—0.16
Khandwa	86.0	53.0	48	..	0	—0.39
Akola	83 9	61.3	48	..	0.01	—0.46
Amraoti	83.9	55.0	58	..	0.08	—0.56
Nagpur	82 0	51.0	66	..	0	—0.69
Chanda	80.7	55.6	65	..	0	—0.40
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	88 7	71.7	67	..	0.18	—0.20
Bombay	92 9	71.1	31	..	0.01	—0.41
Ratnagiri	84.8	69.4	60	..	0.42	—0.53
Mormugao	88.1	63.4	65	..	2.65	1.01
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	84.4	54.1	59	..	1.78	1.39
Malegaon	82.8	50.3	39	..	1.62	1.13
Ahmednagar	83.2	52.9	59	..	0.55	—0.20
Poona	84.0	60.2	41	..	1.80	0.91
Sholapur	82.2	58.4	41	..	2.33	1.44
Bijapur	80.3	57.0	41	..	1.18	—0.29
Belgaum	83 3	55.1	39	..	0.66	0.19
Aurangabad	82.9	53 8	56	..	0.08	—0.51
Nizamabad (Indur)	82.8	55.4	62	..	0	—0.87
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON—	91.5	67.6	56	..	2.01	—0.65
Mangalore	87.0	72.1	80	..	2.24	—2.03
Calicut	89 2	73.7	66	..	4.67	—1.19
Cochin	88.3	70.4	87	..	8.35	—2.91
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	86.5	75.2	64	..	0.66	—4.00
Masulipatam	88.5	60.7	42	..	2.11	0.36
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	84.2	68.2	79	..	11.28	0.55
Madras	80.5	57.8	77	..	1.23	—1.42
Bangalore	84.4	60.2	56	..	0.56	—2.28
Coimbatore	88.7	68.5	65	..	1.78	—2.49
Trichinopoly	86.1	70.6	67	..	3.13	—9.65
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London Nov. 24

Bar Silver Spot	22 13/16 plus 3/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3—1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st...	3⅛—¼
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months..	4⅜—⅜
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5¼unchgd.
Interest day to day loans.. ..	1⅛ unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans.. ..	1⅞

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 24.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	10,293

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Month	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
M. J.		4.21plus 1
J. J.		Nominal.
J. A.		4.27unchgd.
A. S.		Nominal
S. O.		do.
O. N.		4.37 unchgd.
N. D.		Nominal
D. J.		do.
J. F.		4.45plus2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Nov. 24

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool.. ..	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	1,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	400
„ „ Imports	10,293
Tone of Manchester Market Irregular, moderate business.	
Mid Americans	4.47—3
Egyptian F. G. F...	7.05unchgd.
New York Official noon call } Jan.	7.39 New
March	7.34 Old
New Orleans 10 a. m. May.. ..	7.63 New

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Month	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
M. J.		4.16—4
J. J.		Nominal
J. A.		4.22—5
A. S.		Nominal
S. O		do.
O. N.		4.32—5
N. D.		Nominal
D. J.		do.
J. F.		4.38—5

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Nov. 24.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs, C.I.F. unchgd. .. 50½

SEEDS.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. 6/7/6plus 2s/6d

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship 48—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) unchgd. 44¾

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £55 3-8
Copper Braziers £72
Yellow Metal 7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool. 11/10/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 20

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2-81-4plus.¼

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 25th November.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Importer.*
I box sovs. and gold coins	15,750 5,600	Aden.	H. Makerjee.
2 bundles rupees	4,000	Linga.	National Bank
I Parcel silver	2	London	Tullockchand & S.
1 „ „	12	„	H. Nagindass.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 23rd Nov. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	42	47,149
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	68	81,277

EXCHANGE.

The market continues quiet and rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3⅞
T.T. forward 15th Dec ..	1/3	27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan Nov.	146¾	

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 3/16 higher at 22 13/16. The local market is steadier and ready bars are selling at 71 cum duty.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	11	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty)	71	0	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There was a better inquiry for Government Paper to-day and a few transactions were booked at lts. 91-12 (clean pieces.).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were placed at Rs. 97.

SHARES.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares changed hands at Rs. 837½.

In Mill shares New Great Eastern were placed at Rs. 187½, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,260, Colabas at Rs. 1,235 and Standards at Rs. 830 (cum. div.).

Central Provinces Ry. shares improved to Rs. 109 and Tapti Valley Ry. Shares at Rs. 555.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 51½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 84½. Deferred declined to Rs. 146½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,025 and Preferred at Rs. 1,035.

COTTON.

The following private cable has been received to-day:—

A Stern and Co.:—"We do not think prices will be maintained. Think Southern sellers must give way shortly causing decline."

The Liverpool market closed easier with futures 4 to 5 points lower.

The tone of the local market on opening was quiet, good Broach being quoted Rs. 175½ and fine Khamgaon Akola Rs. 150. Early in the afternoon prices were about Rs. 2 lower all round with more sellers than buyers. At Colaba there was little doing and the market closes quiet at our quotations as under:—

The demand for ready cotton is small and prices are easier.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 173	Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 164	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 161	„
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 157	„
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 154	„
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 150	„
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 147	„
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 135	„
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 125	„
Fine Bengal	Rs. 121	„
Fine Bengal	Rs. 124	Dec.
Fine Bengal	Rs. 125	Nov.
F G. Bengal	Rs. 116	Jan.

The following are the receipts of various growths of cotton into Bombay up to 6 p.m. yesterday:—

	Bales.
Khandeish	11
Central India	Nil.
Barsi Nagar	Nil.
Berar	2,669
Central Provinces	330
Dhollera	154
Broach	25
Compta and Dharwar	Nil.
Westerns	Nil.
N. W. Provinces	1,668
Rajputana	Nil.
Sind	Nil.
Total	5,357.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 7-5-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May ..... Rs. 6-3-6 R.T.
Linseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-0-0 B.T.
Rapeseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzarat ..... Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.
Poppyseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-12-0 B.T.
Castorseed:—Tone steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-15-0 R.T.
Tilseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 per cent. D. J. ..... Rs. 39-0-0
Mimbara Ready ..... Rs. 41-0-0
Cottonseed:—Tone quiet
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 2-14-0 B.T.
Mowraseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 4-0-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	5,357 Bales
Wheat	28,998 Cwts
Linseed	793 „
Rape, Rai etc.	45 „
Gingellyseed	2,554 „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	1,618 „
Castorseed	1,775 „
Rice	5,821 „
Myrabolams	2,073 „
Cottonseed	10,822 „
Mowraseed	103 „
Gram	5,219 „
Jowar.....	7,486 „
Maize	2 „
Barley	160 „

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. 180 B14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 25.

Lhasa H. J. Rouse Karachi Nov. 23.

DEPARTURES.

November 25.

Ariosto	A. E. Booth	Hull via Karachi
Islami	A. B. Watson	Aden
Aviemoor	C. F. Williams	Calcutta

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday.

S.S. Chakdara Sparrow Persian Gulf

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. J. Rouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi which port she left on Nov. 23 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Islami:—The steamer Islami, 1604 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, sailed yesterday for Aden with ballast.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2, 382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Ariosto:—The steamer Ariosto, 2,760 tons, Captain A. E. Booth, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,881 tons, Captain Sparrow, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday November 24th. 1914.

Earl of Douglas	Renn	T. Morrison & Co.
Hindoo	Pearson	J. Finlay & Co
Capri	Polmets	E. Baldoaine
Trecarell	Lower	J. Finlay & Co
Westfield	Rees	K. Nixon & Co
Vita	Commach	M. M. & Co
Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. Co.
Umzumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
Sarasvati	Molu	P. & S. N. Co
Bahaduri	Mahomed	B. & S. N. Co
Satrunji / Sabarmati	Ibrahaim / Sabridin	Bo. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Lindenfels	Nickle	W. & A. G. & Co
Rinaldo	Gondon	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macpherson	Shapland	J. Finlay & Co
Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
Bahrein	Bennett	T. M. & Co
Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
City of New York	Watson	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co
City of Poona	McNeil	K. N. & Co.
City of Florence	Bryak	K. N. & Co.
Inverness	Venus	A. Yule & Co.
Locksley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lawoe	Smith	T. M. & Co
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co.
Queen Maud	Howes	E. Latham & Co.
Flor di Diu	Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Stephanotis	Robinson	A Yule & Co.
Palitana	Kinnipple	M. M. & Co
Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co.
Queen Amelie	McKay	M. M. & Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O Co.
Kinross	Tribilcock	T. M. & Co.
Kalibia	Stewart	T. M. & Co
Yorkmoor	Grest	

EXPORTS.

Nov. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddam & Co.; 687 bales cotton, H. Gannon & Co.; 277 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 342 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 71 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 201 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverjee & Co.; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, 110 cwts. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy; 72 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia (s) 414 cwts. bone sinews, Hollingshurst & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 42 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jivandas & Co.; 26 cwts. garnet stone, J. M. Sealemohamed; 1,500 cwts. ginjillyseed, K. Dewchand & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia (s) 7 packages woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Lindenfels (s) 100 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 100 cwts. khismiss, T. Canjee & Co.; 64 cwts. tallow, H. A. Oomer & Sons.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 87 cwts. turmeric, G. Suchedina.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddam & Co.; 6,006 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Hindoo (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Capri (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddam & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Clan Macpherson from Glasgow and Liverpool, Agents—James Finlay & Co. 1,551 cases 793 bales cotton goods, 311 cases 66 bales cotton yarn, 8 cases 9 bales woollen goods, 11 cases 1 bale 2 trusses woollen and cotton goods, 4 cases cotton and linen goods, 11 cases cotton and artificial silk goods, 8 bales Tax canvas, 14 bales Manilla rope, 59 casks chloride of zinc, 99 drums chloride of magnesium, 140 drums caustic soda, 100 kegs soda crystals, 24 bags 19 casks soda ash, 100 drums sulphide sodium, 60 bags mineral white, 10 kegs acetia acid, 20 bags silica, 36 casks sulphate of alumina, 60 bags glauber salt, 10 kegs muriate of ammonia, 14 drums muriate of zinc, 20 cases carbonate of ammonia, 10 cases cigarettes, 250 crates 120 boxes glass bottles, 37 casks glass jars, 26 cases glass globes, 50 cases scrap glass, 22 cases glass, 151 barrels rosin, 500 bags farina, 47 bags sago flour, 50 cases cornflour, 361 cases biscuits, 25 cases provisions, 12 cases copper plates, 4 casks lead, 192 barrels tallow, 1,300 bales 108 cases 66 packages soap, 15 casks 9 barrels tar 10 casks pitch, 71 barrels lubricating oil, 30 drums oil, 27 barrels alizarine oil, 300 hogsheads ale, 24 cases rum, 2 cases perfumed spirits, 715 cases 2 casks 1 hogshead whisky, 182 cases wine, 30 cases locks, 1,081 kegs 41 cases paint and colour, 280 bales old newspapers, 215 bales 17 cases paper.

S. S. City of Florence from Liverpool, Agents—K. Nixon & Co. 986 cases 372 bales cotton goods, 132 bales 161 cases cotton yarn, 6 cases 50 bales woollen goods, 31 cases 12 bales cotton and woollen goods, 2 cases cotton and artificial silk goods, 18 cases cotton and linen goods, 39 bales canvas 19 bales jute cloth, 11 bales jute twist, 14 casks tiles, 60 casks carbonic powder, 95 barrels salammoniac, 448 kegs bicarbonate soda, 282 drums caustic soda, 100 bags nitrate of soda, 25 drums sulphide sodium, 40 drums disinfectent fluid, 12 casks glutina, 1 case locks, 55 cases iron nails, 6 cases window glass, 19 cases glass globes, 1 case 150 crates glass bottles, 85 casks tallow, 1,050 casks China clay, 6,647 bags potatoes, 50 cases cornflour, 400 bags shelled almonds, 50 drums sperm oil, 2 barrels lighthouse oil, 1 case confectionery, 169 cases provisions, 57 cases 160 hogsheads ale, 275 cases beer, 33 cases stout, 55 cases rum, 28 cases gin sundries, 3 casks iron liquor, 2,391 cases 5 casks 17 hogsheads 10 packages whisky, 130 cases 20 kils wine, 453 bales 39 cases 20 trusses paper, 31 drums 32 casks 20 cases 43 kegs paint and colour, 143 cases 650 boxes 15 packages 1 bundle soap.

S. S. Yorkmoor from Calcutta, Agents—W. & A. Graham & Co. 6,945 tons coal, 46 tons cake, 200 tins cabin tea, 75 cases soap, 50 drums composition, 50 drums gray paint.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 24th November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ...	29.932 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.4degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.2 „
Dew Point	63 1 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.556 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	1.8
Maximum temperature of Air	88 7 „
Minimum do. do.	73.0 „
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight.....	NNE, ENE, E, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	151 miles

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A MAMLATDAR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

ANANT BALKRISHNA RANGNEKAR vs. ANANT BHASKAR NIMKAR.

The accused in this case was tried before Mr. Bijore, First Class Magistrate, for libelling the complainant Anant Bhaskar Nimkar, Mamlatdar of Vinguria in the Ratnagiri District, and was found guilty of defamation and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. On appeal Mr. M. K. Tyabji, District Judge of Ratnagiri, reduced the sentence to that of fine of Rs. 200 only. Against this order the applicant approached the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction.

On July 10th 1913, the accused in his petition to the Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, made the following statement, for which he was found guilty of libel:—(1) The Kulkarni, of Kochra attached the petitioner's property because the Mamlatdar of Vingurla, Rao Saheb Nimkar, has causelessly decided to do damage to him by troubling him illegally. (2) The Mamlatdar made exception to the attachment simply maliciously and unjustly and with intent to harass and cause damage to him. (3) Why the Mamlatdar abused his authority unreasonably troubling Rangnekar? Instead of grieving over this and wondering at it, it may be said that Anant Nimkar has doubtlessly acted as above in pursuance of his established wrongful method relying on the strength of his authority.

It was contended on behalf of the applicant that the trial court had found that the action of the complainant Mamlatdar, was exceptionally stringent and invidious. The Sessions Court was of opinion that his action was of questionable propriety. There was no ill-feeling between the complainant and the accused. Those statements were made by the applicant honestly and with a view to obtain redress from the authorities, to whom the Mamlatdar was subordinate.

Mr. Binning who appeared for the petitioner, cited authorities to show that representations made without malice or illwill to a duly authorised tribunal about a person who was subordinate to him, should not be held liable.

Mr. Patkar replied to the above arguments that that was an appeal to a superior authority about the conduct of his subordinate but should not have contained libellous allegations against the Mamlatdar.

Mr. Binning in reply said that if applicants and witnesses were not to be protected in their complaints to the higher authorities the truth would not come out and the wrongs could not be redressed.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments, reserved judgment.

Mr. Binning with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

AHMEDABAD BHADRA LANDS.

PRECARIOUS OR PERMISSIVE TITLE

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL *v.* RAMANBHAI MAHIPATRAM AND OTHERS.

These were five companion appeals against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who decided the references made under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act by the Assistant Collector of Daskroi.

The claimants in these cases stated that Government had given them money for the superstructures only and nothing for the sites They said that the amount paid for the superstructure was too low and that they were owners of the land for which they should be compensated.

The opponent i.e. the Secretary of State for India in Council urged that the lands as to which compensation was sought was the property of Government and therefore no compensation was payable on that account.

The main point common to all these cases was 'what was the nature of the interest of Government and of the holders of the sites'? The Government's contention was that the occupants of houses in Bhadra were tenants at will liable to instant ejection, but that out of grace Government was willing to compensate the holders for structure. The Government rested its case on the historical ground that the Bhadra had always been a peculiar area in the sense that it was the kernel of the city of Ahmedabad. After the British occupation of Ahmedabad in 1817 Mr. Dunlop made a survey and came to the conclusion that the soil belonged to Government and that any householder could be ejected at will on Government paying the value of the house.

The District Judge after dealing with all the evidence on the general question as to Bhadra lands came to the conclusion that the facts did not absolve Government from the duty of showing in each case that the occupants held by a precarious or permissive title. The question in each case as to the respective rights of Government and the occupant depended on whether the premises dealt with could be identified with any of the premises dealt with in Dunlop's Enquiry of 1818 and whether at the time of that inquiry the predecessors in title of the present occupants admitted the claim of Government.

On the whole he held that Government had failed to prove that occupants of those sites were tenants at will, and he must hold that the interests of the occupants extended to fee simple.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel reserved their judgment.

Mr. H. K. Koyaji with Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for the Government.

The Hon. Mr. Gokaldas Parekh, Mr. Daji A. Khere, Mr. Nandvadan K. Mehta and Mr. Avati appeared for different respondents.

KASINATH TRIMBAK TELANG

THE MAN AND HIS TIMES

BY MR. VASANT N. NAIK, M. A.

PREFACE.

The years between the seventies and nineties of the last century, however tame they may appear to us now have a deeper significance for us as being the epoch of pioneer work. Those were the years when the foundation was laid of many an activity, the ripening of which is yet to come. In all these activities Telang played a very conspicuous part. The knowledge of his life, his ideals, his methods of work and his aspirations will not come amiss, nay is bound to be immeasurably useful in an age when passion is apt to run riot and "enthusiasm is made to do duty for reasoned scrutiny."

The sketch can lay no pretentions to the name of a biography. It is but an humble *essay* on the part of the writer to understand the man and his times and to draw for himself a picture of the man as accurate and faithful as possible from the very scanty materials at his disposal.

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G. A. NATESAN & Co., 3, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

FALSE ENTRIES.

INSOLVENT GETS TWO MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF CURRIM GUNY, AN INSOLVENT.

WALJEE EBJEE, A FIRM, OPPOSING CREDITORS.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the above matter. The full facts of the case appear in the judgment.

His Lordship said—The insolvent Curim Guny subsequent to his adjudication filed his schedule on April 20th 1913. That schedule shows that the amount of debt due by him is Rs. 80,017-11-9. He has stock-in-trade and other good assets which he estimates at Rs. 40,000 and the official assignee has been able to recover a sum very nearly equal to four annas in the rupee of his debts. Among his creditors, is the opposing creditor the firm of Weljee Ebjee who are scheduled creditors for Rs. 48,712-12-3. The opposing creditor on 18th March 1914 applied before Mr. Justice Macleod for a notice under sec. 104 of the Insolvency Act. and in support of that application filed an affidavit whereby he made certain charges against the insolvent under sec. 103 of the Act. On that application a notice was granted and that notice called upon him to show cause why charges on three heads in respect of a sum of Rs. 5,000 Rs. 5,721-4-6 and Rs. 13,706 should not be framed against him. On the hearing of that notice the investigation was put off from time to tme, to enable the insolvent to serve his creditors and bring on his application for discharge. . . . At the hearing the first charge with respect to Rs. 5,000 was very properly abandoned by Mr. Desai as it appeared that it was included in Rs. 5,716 which formed the subject matter of the second charge. After I recorded some little evidence and heard Mr. Desai and after looking at entries before the Court on 15th October 1914 I framed charges against the insolvent in terms of paragraphs 2 and 3 of notice i.e., 2nd and 3rd charges. Since then the insolvent took time to put in his explanation On that occasion he applied for a postponement as he had no monies to instruct counsel. He has now appeared by counsel and put in his statement and explanation. On argument at the hearing of the notice the affidavit of Champsy Dossa and of the insilvent were read and the books of account were all produced before the court for inspection and examination I have given anxious consideration to the matters that arise under the notice and a careful study of the entres in the books of insolvents now before the Court can leave no doubt of the fact that the two sums the subject matter of the two charges against the insolvent did exist as insolvents' good assets and they were at certain dates mentioned in charges withdrawn from that firm. The question arises whether in the first place the evidence establishes that the insolvent has made away or concealed these two sums. If he has he would be guilty of the offence mentioned in sec. 103, cl. (b) sub. cl. (c) of the Insolvency Act. The next question is if he did so whether fraudulently and with intent to conceal the state of his affairs and to defeat the object of the Act, that the insolvent has made false entries in respect of these sums. I have given the insolvent every opportunity of explaining to me the circumstances under which he came to make these entries charged against him as false. The explanation given by him in his affidavit and statement recorded to-day and though his counsel all appear to be unsatisfactory and unconvincing. I have no doubt that these two sums had disappeared. In order to explain this disappearance the insolvent has made entries which are manifestly false and his only explanation is that his clerks went on committing a series of mistakes and went on crediting and debiting sums from people from whom sums were never due, with the result that when the insolvent is detected in the false he makes other entries equally inconsistent with the true state of affairs. It must be remembered in favour of the insolvent that he had no partners and that he was entitled to credit sums from one firm to another. But it appears with respect to the first charge that these entries were made without actually transferring the sums, the subject matter of the charge from the insolvents' Bombay firm to his Wingoorla firm. The matter has been discussed before me in great detail and contentions on both sides are fully set out. I am satisfied that these entries did not attest genuine transactions and were made for the purpose of covering the removal of these two sums from the firm. If these two sums had come back to the insolvents' firm there would have been no difficulty in showing. But that the insolvent had failed to do, I therefore convict the insolvent on the two charges. In meting out the punishment. I will take into consideration that the insolvent had not been able to save these monies for himself. Also that the conviction would necessarily entail upon him the hardship of a refusal to grant his discharge and also the fact that the insolvent is an aged man who has been a merchant and who under the stress of adverse circumstances was led into this lapse. After very anxious consideration I come to the conclusion that the ends of justice would be satisfied by sentencing him to 1 month's imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively, on the criminal side of jail but, the imprisonment to be simple."

His lordship further granted the insolvent interim protection order after his release from jail till he got his discharge after two years, which his lordship said he was entitled to get. The costs of the official assignee were ordered to come out of the unclaimed dividends and the costs of the opposing creditor in opposing the discharge from the assets in the hands of the official assignee.

Mr. Davar appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. Desai for the opposing creditor.

Attorney for the insolvent, Mr M. B. Chothia.

Attorneys for the creditors, Messrs Payne & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 26TH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Appellate Side Court work is over for Judgment.

I. D. Ch. 286-14—Nanu H & Co. Cooverji Nowroji Gamadia v. Merwanji Pestonji Cooper Cr No. 2, Merwanji Pestonji Hakimji Cr No. 1 Pestonji R K & Co. Part Hear Rustomji & Co.

For Dismissal.

1123-12—Captain & V. Seth Lalbhoy Tricumlal v. Ally Mahomed Haji Cassam Sm. B. & Co.

For Consent Decree.

196-14—Craw B & Co. Haji Mahomed Cassam Morad and ors. v. The Bombay United Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. Mulji and Th.

655-12—Bhaishanker K and G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v Prof Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar and ors, Bicknell M R and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Payne and Co, Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

576-13—Captain and V, Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v Bai Hirabai, Khanderao L and M.

1134-12—Unwalla P and P, Valibai widow v Goculdas Karsondas, Madh K and Ch.

Testamentary Suits.

5-14—Smetham B and Co, Bai Kashi widow v Nanashanker Mahashanker and anr, Jameetji R and D.

13-14—Puruanand and Co, Purshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v Krishnabai widow and anr, Nanu H and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

899-12—Tyabji D and Co, Joharmal Ladhooram a firm v Chetram Harising and ors, Jam R and D, Part heard.

397-14—Tyabji D and Co, Gangabai widow v Bai Sonabai and anr, Pochha and Co, Part heard, 16-11-14.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1346-12—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors, Matu J and M. F P Pavri.

Long Causes.

897-13—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath a firm v Sonabai widow and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

103-13—Malvi H M and R, Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi v Abdulally Hamimji Paghdiwalla and ors, Vachha and Co.

631-14—Smetham B Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Runchod & anr Madh K & Ch & Co.

545-14—Bick M R & Co Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v. Indermal Icharam & anr Mulla & Mulla.

1026-13—Bick M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Vithal v. Dharamsey Jetha & Co firm Matubhai J & M.

870-13—Patell & Ez Dattatrya Vinayek K. Dadarkar Gajanan Shrikrishna Dadar D J Mantri Jeh S M & I Moti & D.

689-14—Shroff D & D The Rising Star & Electric Cinematograph Co a firm v. Messrs Parbhudas & Hirachand & Co a firm Khambata & Co.

490-13—Manecklal & Co Kundlick Panduji Banker & ors v. Dhonduji Panduji Banker & ors Sm. B & Co Manecklal & Co.

327-14—Dubash and Co, Maneckbai widow v Keshoji Soonderji, Motichand and D.

1070-13—Nadirsha and D, Narsey Dharamsey v Navivahu widow and anr, Madh K and Ch, Jeh G and B.

209-14—Jeh G and B, Ladkabai widow v Navivahu widow and anr, Madh K and Ch, Nadir and D.

Long Causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerij Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M & M Halimzhai and anr. Amirbibi widow and ors. S. A. Tyabji Tyabji W. & Co.

918-14—M. B. Chothia Dwarkadas Mohanji v. M. Allabux & Co. a firm, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suits for disposal in Chambers.

1144-14—Sm B & Co. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation v. Mulla Mahomedally Hakimji & Sons a firm.

1211-14—Sm B & Co. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation v. K. H. Printer & Co. a firm.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1038-13—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parvatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R, Part heard.

304-14—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parvatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R, Part heard, 5-10-14.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

688-09—Payne & Co. Hormusji N. Vakil and anr. v. Abdul Rahim Ayub and ors. Payne & Co. Pest. R K & Co. Man. H. R & Co.

454-12—Khambatta & Co. Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdul Rasul Bhalu and ors. Payne & Co. Little & Co. Matu J. & M.

702-11—Mirza M & M Wasudeo Moroba Dighey v. Ganpal Atmaram and ors. Payne Co. Judah & S.

For hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Reports.

458-10—Surajmal & Co. Mahomedally Rahimbhai and ors. v. Hassanalli Abdulalli Payne & Co.

Long Causes.

463-14—Motichand and D, Messrs Rewashanker Jugjiwan a firm v Kalianmal Tilockchand and ors, Bicknell M R and Co, Jamsetji R and D.

324-14—Bicknell M R and Co, Kalianmal Tilockchand v Chaganlal Girdharlal, Jamsetji R and D.

385-14—Bhaishanker K and G, Kasturbai widow v Rambai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

182-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Bhaichand Kallianchand v Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Motichand and D, Daphtary F and D.

348-14—Khunderao L and M, Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar v Laxmibai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co.

276-13—Tyabji D and Co, Venilal Vijbhukandas a firm v Vithaldas Jaikissondas and Co a firm, Madhavjee K and O.

354-14—Jehangir S M and H, Hemaji Vajechand a firm v Bhana Rupaji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

627-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Champsey Ghella and anr v Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy and anr, Sunderdas and Co.

368-13—Daphtary F and D, Vithaldas Kalianji Kapadia v Kaliandas Gopaldas and anr, Motichand and D, Manecklal and Co.

250-14—The B B and C I Ry Co v Samalbhai Nathoobhai a firm and ors, Bhaishanker K and G, Captain and V, Between the Defts.

599-13—Unwalla P and P, Govind Budhaji v Laxman Sakroji, Shroff D and D.

678-11—Judah and S, Mahadev Babaji Rane and ors v Vasudeo Nilkant Agte and anr, Subnis and G, Mulji and Th.

O S 939-14—Craigie B and C, Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors v Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.

748-14—Purnanand and Co, Mithibai widow and anr v Nursi Virji Mehta, Vachha and Co.

87-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Yamnabai widow v Mangesh Balkrishna Rao and anr, Bicknell M R and Co.

616-14—Jehangir M and S, Yesha alias Ganpat Dharmaji v Jamnabai widow and ors, Unwalla P and P, D J Mantri.

637-14—Dastur and Co, Jamnabai widow v Arjun Khimji and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

554-14—Amin and D, Allimahomed Jaffer v Abdulla Jaffer, Edgelow G W and Co.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
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Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

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THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

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A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 25th November 1914, was 30.173 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 98 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above h tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should b increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet o. he height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

"A Commercial War is Raging" but with all the violent attacks of a multitude of competitors.

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SPECIALITIES

Boris	Large	Per 100	Rs.	2 12
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Russian style	Plain	Per 100	,,	3 4
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WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE.—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES,

WAR WATCHES

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

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THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

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Gives protection from rain, dust and perspiration because it has a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

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The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of materi or construction.

Metal, Rs. 40. Silver, Rs. 47-8. Rolled-Gold, Rs. 60.

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands.

Rs. 10 extra.

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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

FRIDAY, November 27.

P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Persia, with English Mails due at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

Concert in aid of Woman's Branch of Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund, by Parsee Amateurs, Empire Theatre, 5 p.m.

Mohurrum, Kataiki-rat.

SUNDAY, Nov. 29.

Mohurrum, Immersion of Tabuts.

MONDAY, Nov. 30.

Unveiling of Memorial Tablet to the late Lieut. H. R. Bowers, of the Scott Antarctic Expedition, by H. E. the Governor, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

DOWNING—GORDON. On the 24th November 1914 at the Bombay Baptist Church, by Revd. A. E. Hubbard, Sydney Graham Downing of London, to Edna Winifred youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. B. Gordon of Bombay.

(Will Up-country and English papers please copy.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

November 25.

436. Reversion.—The undernamed N. C. O. has been permitted to revert to Gunner at his own request:—from to-day's date:—No. 1044 Corpl. A. W. Scott No. 1 Company.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel, P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

November 26.

973. Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending November 28th:—

"B" Company, Thursday at 7 a.m. Signalling class at 7-30 a.m. at Headquarters, Friday.

Recruits and Reserves—Thursday at 7 a.m. Khaki Shirts and Shorts and Helmets to be worn at Company parades.

"D" Company, Thursday, at 7 a.m. at Government Telegraph Office.

981. Casualty.—The Commanding Officer regrets to announce the death of No. 8,030 Cyclist W. M. Humphrey, "E" Coy. (attached to Maxim Gun Coy.) which occurred at Mombasa Hospital on 21st instant.

985. Enrolment.—No. 7,273 Vol. C. L. Burns, having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy.

988. Leave.—No. 6,294 Vol. D. V. C. Britto, "C" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 21st November 1914 to 4th January 1915.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March from the Suite.—"At the King's Court" .....Souza.
Overture.—"Hungarian." .....Keler Bela.
Valse.—"Nights of Gladness'." .....Anclife.
Excerpts from the "Ballet Egyptien" Luigini.
Morceau.—"Babillage." .....Gillet.
Selection.—"A Country Girl." .....Monckton.
Descriptive piece.—"A Dervish Chorus." .....Sebek.

RULE BRITANNIA.

MR. GEORGE HUMPHREY.

A telegram has been received from East Africa announcing the death of Mr. George Humphrey, son of the late Captain Humphrey of the Bombay Pilot Service. Mr. Humphrey proceeded to East Africa with the Expeditionary Force and succumbed to fever after having gone through some rough work in two engagements with the enemy. He was an active member of the B. V. R. and resigned a lucrative post to proceed to the Front.

AN AMERICAN PROFESSOR ON THE WAR.

A well-known Harvard professor writes as follows to Mr. T. Fisher Unwin:—"Let me take this occasion to send you word of how deeply I am moved by the wonderful courage and energy with which England has met this tremendous moment. One happy gleam through it all is the ardour with which the feeling of Americans is at one with yours. I have never known such unanimity here before. Technically neutral, we are at heart as English as you."

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You correspondent, Mr. Deshpande, complains in your journal of the appointment of examiners. Well he has no reason to grumble, because already an Obstetric Physician is appointed an examiner in Surgery and the Professor in Physiology is soon going to be the Principal of Grant Medical College.

If Mr. Deshpande will only take trouble to look at the old medical records he will find many similar interesting appointments.

Why worry the Educational Department in these trying times, especially when they have already done so much, I cannot understand.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The Municipal budget estimates for 1915-1916 as framed by Mr. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Municipal Commissioner, were discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee. The Commissioner's minute on the estimates has already been published.

In opening the general discussion the Chairman said:—

It falls to my lot to ask you to consider the Budget Estimates in quite exceptional and depressing times. Every one of us from the richest to the poorest are bound to feel the pinch in one way or another. The finances of practically every city in the world must be to a certain extent adversely affected by the great European War. Compared to many cities in Europe, we in Bombay are indeed in an enviable position, and if our income is to a certain extent reduced, I feel sure we shall all bear it without a murmur. Looking to our financial position, on the whole I am by no means inclined to take a pessimistic view and although it does not seem possible to recommend a reduction in taxation, we must congratulate ourselves that there is no necessity for an increase. Last year we budgeted for a deficit of Rs. 2,48,000 and this year the Commissioner places before you a budget with a deficit of nearly 6 and a quarter lakhs, but as I have mentioned before these are quite exceptional times. Gentlemen, this is essentially a guess work budget and every thing depends on how accurately we guess as to the future duration of the war and the consequent effects upon the trade and prosperity of the city.

The Chairman then dealt in detail with the various heads of income and expenditure, and concluding said:—

On the expenditure side we have to face a permanent increase in two directions; the automatic rise in debt is responsible for Rs. 2,38,000, while the rise in the way of the labour staff, the fire brigade, etc., sanctioned by the Corporation comes to Rs. 1,65,000. This along with some extra items of expendiure mentioned in the Budget, amounts to about Rs. 5,00,000, while the net increase in the Budget estimates is Rs. 2,25,000, thus making a reduction of about Rs. 2,80,000 in other items of expenditure usually included in previous budgets. While quite approving of the reduction of Rs. 17,000 from the Grant for Malaria I am afraid I cannot quite agree with the reduction of Rs. 20,000 for the improvement of footpaths. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that this year there are only 3 items in the budget above Rs. 10,000 which have not been previously considered by the Corporation. They are (1) increased expenditure on oiling and tarring the roads, Rs. 25,000; (2) purchase of a motor wagon for the disposal of town sweepings, Rs. 13,500; (3) purchase of a motor lorry for meat, Rs. 13,500.

In conclusion, I feel sure you will all agree with me when I say that the finances of the Municipality of Bombay are in as strong a position as they have ever been before, notwithstanding the temporary reduction in our income. We have still a handsome margin of 2 crores in our borrowing powers and we are by no means at the maximum of our powers of taxation. Experience has proved to us the elasticity of our revenue, and the great faith we all have in the expansion and prosperity of our city, will, I feel sure, be fulfilled and I hope the year or two of depression that we may experience will pass away only as an unpleasant dream.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES PROPOSED.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said that this being a unique occasion, it would have been a very good thing if the Commissioner, who recommended retrenchment in expenditure, had come before them with a suggestion that the salaries of their officers, who were getting more than Rs. 100 per month, should be temporarily, reduced by ten or fifteen per cent. He thought it was not necessary to give a precedent on an occasion like this. He also regretted that house-owners to whom the municipality owed its existence, were not at all thought of. They deserved a rebate more particularly this time, as houses have fallen vacant, people having gone away. The incidence of taxation, he thought, would come to about Rs. 15, the highest possible to imagine as a very large portion of the population had left the city and only those who remained would have to pay and he urged for special consideration on that head.

With regard to deficit in water revenue, he said it could not be said to be accidental for after receiving hydro-electric power, the mills would not have taken water for their boilers.

Dr. Sukhia then pleaded for a reduction in town-duties and next dealt with the various heads of revenue and expenditure in detail, and advocated the reduction of staff in the health department, namely those inspectors who were recently appointed.

Coming to the Commissioner's proposal to give an increase to the junior staff, he said that having regard to the present conditions the Commissioner should have doubled the amount, and instead of providing Rs. 25,000, he urged the committee to increase it to Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000.

On the question of malaria expenditure, he appealed to the Commissioner to continue the campaign by dealing with street entrances, which were the main cause of the disease.

At this stage, it being very late, further discussion was postponed until Monday.

On Sunday morning in Victoria Gardens, Moulmein, Lt.-Col. Dawson of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifles presented at the parade nine members of the Corps with long service medals. At the conclusion of the ceremony the regiment was marched to St. Mary's Church where an impressive memorial Service was held for the late Earl Roberts.

FIRING FROM AN ARMOURED TRAIN.

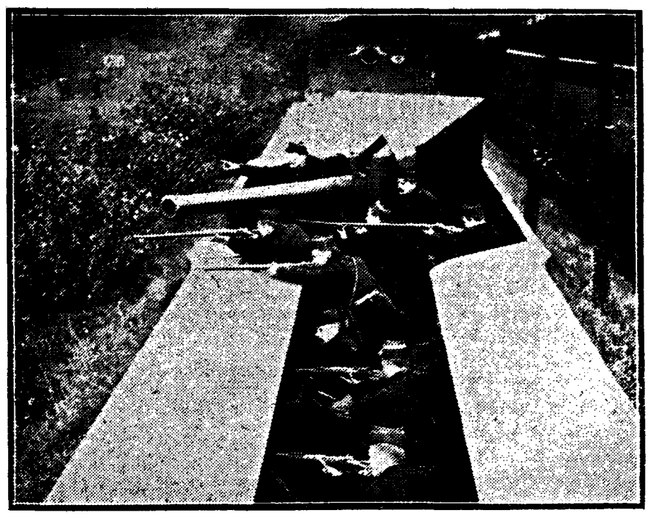

Photo by Central News.

British and Belgian sharpshooters firing at the enemy.

THREE TIMES INSOLVENT

A WIDOW'S ORNAMENTS.

In the Insolvency Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar.

Mr. F. B. Motiwalla, applied for an interim order in the case of Ratanji Sorabji Subedar. Mr. A. B. Kapadia opposed the application on behalf of Dhanbai Khurshedji a widow.

Mr. Kapadia said that this was a gross case of cruel and heartless fraud perpetrated on an illiterate widow, who was earning her livelihood by cooking. The insolvent was a driver in the B. B. and C. I. Railway earning a salary of about Rs. 250 a month and was getting Rs. 75 a month from the ballast contractor for allowing him certain facilities. As soon as he learnt that the widow had ornaments valued at about Rs. 1,300, the insolvent advised her that it was not safe to keep them in the house as they might be stolen, and that if she sold them and advanced him the proceeds he would pay her a handsome interest. This tempted the poor lady, who was about sixty years old and she advanced him the money from time to time as the ornaments were sold. So long as the lady had ornaments, the insolvent paid attention to her and regularly paid the interest, but as soon as she was deprived of all the little that she possessed he ceased paying her the interest. The insolvent had also deposited his provident fund certificate with the lady, but he took it away on a pretext, and never returned it. Subsequently on a decree being passed on one of the notes, the Court directed payment by a monthly instalment of Rs. 16, but the insolvent paid only one instalment and then came to this Court.

Mr. Motiwalla, on behalf of the insolvent read his client's affidavit in which the insolvent denied the circumstances in which he obtained the loan. He said that he was indebted to Billimoria, a nephew of the opposing creditor to whom he was giving seventy-five per cent. interest, and the latter prevailed upon him to transfer the note in favour of the opposing creditor. It was then that the notes were passed and several of them were penalty ones. He also denied that he was earning what his creditor said, and averred that he earned only Rs. 150 a month. He had paid very large sums to the opposing creditor, and yet she was not satisfied.

Mr. Kapadia said that his client had promised not to proceed further, if the insolvent paid her Rs. 25 a month until her debt was paid.

After commenting on the three insolvencies of the insolvent, his Lordship said that he refused to believe the story of the insolvent as to how the debt was incurred, and his Lordship was satisfied that the opposing creditor was telling a truthful tale on the point. The insolvent was in a position to pay with the greatest ease the debt due to this poor widow if he chose to do so, and under the circumstances mentioned in the affidavits, he refussed to grant the protection order.

Mr. Motiwalla applied to the Court to stay making the order as his client would pay the opposing creditor Rs. 16 a month.

His Lordship refused the interim order and said he would consider any separate application that Mr. Kapadia might make for an instalment.

VOLUNTEER DUTY AT THANA BRIDGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly excuse, once more, this encroachment on your valuable time and space, and permit me, through the columns of your paper, to touch upon the subject of volunteering.

Early in August last the G. I. P. Railway despatched their first volunteer "guard" for the defence of Thana Bridge since then, every successive week sees a fresh squad from "A", "B" "C" and "K" Companies. The duty of the guard, at the three block-houses situated at the two ends of the Bridge, is to see none passes them without the various authorized passes. A subject much discussed among the Volunteers is, will those, who have escorted German and Austrian prisoners, and have taken their place amongst the "guard" at Thana, be entitled to the "Defence of India" medal with the number of clasps, corresponding to the number of times they have thus been employed?

It would, beyond all doubt, sir, be the means of raising a very large body of Volunteers in India, if the Government repaid thus, their willing services.—Yours, etc.,

VOLUNTEER W. T. L.

HOW THE BELGIANS CHARGE.

1,300 GERMANS CAPTURED OUT OF 2,000.

A Paris message dated October 25, runs: Thirteen hundred German soldiers reached Paris last night. They are the survivors of two thousand who left Berlin on Oct. 16, and proceeded in troop trains direct to Dixmude, where they occupied trenches half-filled with water. This was on Oct. 19. By the 21st all had been killed, wounded, or captured by the Belgians.

The prisoners say their captors charged in the fog like possessed demons shouting, "Louvain!" "Termonde!" "They were on top of us before we saw them. Many of us were bayoneted or fell drowned, overwhelmed by the stupefying fury of the Belgians. The Allies had opened the sluices and flooded the trenches. We stood for hours in water up to our chests."

Amongst the prisoners is an ex-waiter in an hotel near the Opera. Reporters recognised him, and chatting with him, asked if he still thought the Germans would win. "Certainly," he replied, "for God is with the Kaiser and on the side of the biggest batteries." A Bavarian officer took his misfortune jocularly and remarked. "You see the Kaiser did not deceive himself when he predicted that we should enter Paris."

SMASHING ATTACK ON COLUMNS OF GERMANY INFANTRY.

Another message from Paris states:—Some details of the recent heavy fighting in the north and of the brilliant part played by the Belgians are furnished by a British officer who has just spent a few hours in Paris.

On Oct. 21, at nightfall, he said, two strong columns of German infantry attacked the Belgian right wing, while other forces advanced in the direction of the sea. The Belgians allowed the Germans to get within 300 yards of their entrenchments, and at a given signal opened a terrible fire upon them. Then, when the enemy wavered, they made a counter-attack with the bayonet, forcing the Germans to fall back in disorder, leaving 1,700 dead on the battlefield.

The German troops making for the sea encountered strong forces supported by British gunboats, and at the end of the ensuing fighting, which lasted till after dark, the enemy had been thrown back to the north, leaving numbers of wounded and prisoners, as well as a large ammunition convoy.

THE PROPOSED CIVIL COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the last session of the Council, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, gave notice to move a resolution for the creation of "A Civil Court" to try all suits of the pecuniary value of rupees five-thousand. You are well aware that the public and legal profession in particular in Bombay are immensely interested in the subject matter of the said resolution. It appears from the report of the Council proceedings of the last session that the said hon. member got his resolution postponed to the next session. The Council meets on the 8th proximo and the public and the members of the Bar are very anxious to know whether or not the resolution is going to be moved.

We hope that the hon. member will be good enough to clear this doubt by announcing his intention as to this through your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

SADASHANKER M. BHAT.
Vakil, High Court.

Lamington Road, Bombay, Nov. 24.

WATER SUPPLY AT MAHIM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a resident and a ratepayer I must strongly protest against the dearth of water supply at Mahim. Some one who is in the good graces of the Municipal Gods and who imagines that the Mahim residents are a pack of dromedaries able to live on their humps, is responsible for cutting off altogether the Mahim water supply for the last five days without notice. A number of people have had to come all the way to Bombay to have their meals and their ablutions. The little water one can buy from the wells at 2 annas per *hada* is insipid and too brackish for drink or kitchen use. Will the Municipal Gods have mercy on thirsty Mahim?—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT.

Mahim, Nov. 25.

HOUSE FIRE IN GIRGAUM

ESCAPE OF THE INMATES.

A fire broke out early on Wednesday morning in a three-storied building, belonging to Lalji Dayal, a Hindu merchant, and situated on the Girgaum Back Road.

Information about the outbreak, which started on the second storey, was given to the Fire Brigade, and the Bhuleshwar, Babula Tank, Gawalia Tank, and the Byculla engines, as also the Salvage Corps under Mr. Scully, repaired to the scene, but by the time they arrived the flames had spread over the whole of the second storey and extended to the third.

The Brigade succeeded in keeping the flames from spreading further, and extinguished the fire in a little over an hour. The two upper floors were completely destroyed, and the damage is estimated at about Rs. 40,000. The building was insured with South British, the Phoenix and other companies for Rs. 60,000.

The owner lived on the top floor with his family and the second floor was tenanted by a Hindu family. The ground-floor was occupied by a book-binder, and on the first floor was located the Municipal Angre's Wadi Boys' School. The tenants of the second floor, on which the fire originated, had gone up-country, leaving the place in charge of a relative.

Fortunately no loss of life occurred, as on the alarm being given, the occupants of the top-floor rushed down and escaped unhurt. The police, under Inspector Sykes, did good work by keeping away the large crowds that had collected there.

The cause of the fire is not known.

A MARWARI IN TROUBLE.

Hemraj Poonamchand, a well known Marwari Shroff, of the Mahim Jewellery bazaar, was on Tuesday last charged by Mr. Pamlekar, Police Prosecuting Inspector, Thana, before Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Magistrate, Bandra, with having dishonestly received and retained stolen property knowing the same to the stolen.

Mr. J. V. Dabholkar, Pleader, defended the accused.

It was stated that Shinwar Rama Koli, of Danda, stole a valuable silver ornament at Danda, took it to the accused's *pedi* at Mahim, and sold it to him for a trifle.

Shinwar Rama was convicted of the offence of theft and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and subsequently the Marwari was arrested. He is now released on bail of Rs. 200.

The case is proceeding.

MOSLEM LOYALTY.

Resolutions, etc., expressing loyalty to the British Government and condemning the attitude of Turkey have been received from—

Muhammadans of Radhanpur presided over by his Highness the Nawab of Radanpur; Muhammadans of Pandu in the Rewa Kantha Agency; Sepoys (Muhammadans) of Godhra, Panch Mahals, Ghanchis (Muhammadans) of Godhra, Panch Mahals; Borahs (Muhammadans) of Godhra, Panch Mahals; Sepoys and Ghanchis of Dohad, Panch Mahals; Muhammadans of Ahmednagar; Borah (Shia) community of Aden.

At a meeting held at Tinnevelly to welcome Swami Karunananda, president founder of Sadhu Sanga Mahasabha, it was announced that during the forthcoming Maha Cumbha concourse at Hardwar the Sabha has decided to convene an all India religious congress.

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat. 180—B14

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT BY CARRIAGE EXAMINER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case, in which E. Solomon, a carriage-examiner in the employ of the B B and C. I Railway, was charged with the theft as a servant of wooden planks belonging to the Railway Company.

Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, barrister, and Mr. V. F. Vicaji defended the accused.

The charge against the accused, who was stationed at the Carnac Bunder goods-yard, was that he used to keep a stock of planks and other material required for immediate purposes for the railway. This he used to get from the railway workshops and send a receipt there. A few days ago he received a number of planks, for which he passed no receipt. He next fraudulently got a gate pass and had them removed from the goods-yard. Information was given to the police, who recovered the property from the accused. Evidence was called to show the good character the accused had hitherto borne. The accused pleaded guilty. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Magistrate sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BACK BAY INCIDENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Dossabhoy J. Dhondy charged Lieut. Col. Burnett with assault. Mr. C. N. Kanuga, appeared for Mr. Dhondy; while Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little and Company, was for Col. Burnett.

Nowroji A. Gandhi, a medical student, examine by Mr. Kanuga, deposed to his having seen Col. Burnett push Mr. Dhondy. The push was given with a little force. Col. Burnett then laughed in a manner to convey an idea that he did not care for Mr. Dhondy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker, the witness said he saw Col. Burnett give a push with his hand, but he could not say whether he did so with his hand open. It was not a sort of push which one person would give another through fear of being run into by him. The witness would not have used so much force.

Questioned by the Court, witness said he was told by Bomonji Vakil twenty or twenty-five days after the incident that he would have to give evidence.

The hearing was adjourned.

ENGINE DRIVER'S LAPSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate has disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Sorabji Nowroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Mr. Donald McGregor, a driver on the G. I. P. Railway, with driving against signals and in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. Kelkar, Railway Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Craig was for the accused. The facts of the case have been reported. It was alleged that recently while in charge of a goods train the accused proceeded towards Curry Road against the signal, with the result that the train was derailed. It was further alleged that he was drunk at the time.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, November 26, 1914.

FANCY AND FACT.

Among the sources through which news of the war is received by the public of India is a periodical report despatched at irregular intervals by the Secretary of State to the Viceroy. We do not know what the purpose and object of this report is. Whether it is supposed at the India Office that Lord Hardinge does not read Reuter's telegrams, or is incapable of assimilating the news they contain, is a question almost suggested by the character of these reports. They are usually only a summary of stale news put together in a very loose and uninteresting fashion by some official in Whitehall. Sometimes they repeat almost *verbatim* and *ad libitum* reports already received from Reuter. But none the less they are solemnly published in Delhi, and an undiscriminating news agency, which is not immune from the journalistic tendency in India to suppose that everything official must be published in the newspapers, religiously stuffs them on to the telegraph wires. It is all very wasteful and very irritating. The only purpose which official reports of the progress of the war of this kind could serve would be to sum up the results of the operations in an intelligent and expert fashion, and to add such important items of news as may not reach as through the ordinary channels. But the Secretary of State's messages supply neither want, and if an attempt is made to meet the latter of the two, it is of such a character to suggest that the compiler of the telegram is a very young official indeed, who regards the duty laid upon him as an amusing recreation, and who badly needs to be censored. His latest achievement is an inclusion in the telegram of a statement to the effect that "newspaper reports from Continental places say that transports are being prepared for an invasion of England,"—as if we in India had not already enough to do in dispelling popular illusions on the possibility of such an enterprise on the part of the Germans, without having the suggestion thrown at us afresh in the form of an official dispatch from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy! Whether the young man who put together the message regarded the inclusion of this as a good joke, or sent it in good faith as a joyful indication of the probability that the German Fleet is at last coming out to fight,—an inevitable prologue to any such enterprise,—we must ask that the Secretary of State should be warned of the silliness, and even the danger, of transmitting vague reports from Continental places or elsewhere of this fantastic character.

From the beginning of the war we have heard from time to time these rumours of transports being feverishly made ready for an invasion of England, but the preceding events which would be necessary to reward the time and energy thus expended,—if there is any truth at all in the rumours, which is doubtful,—have not materialised. France has not been crushed and Russia has not been flung back behind the Vistula. In the west the German forces have exhausted themselves and in the east the Kaiser has need of every man and boy available for service. In the first place, therefore, there are no troops available for any enterprise of the sort, and this being so it is unnecessary to go over all the old ground of the impossibility of the Germans securing the command of the sea, and the hundred to one chances against the success of an attempt to invade England, if they did. It is more interesting to speculate on what the Kaiser and his military advisers propose to do now that the six-weeks long struggle on the Yser has fought them to a standstill, and that it has again been made clear that as long as there are British warships in the North Sea they cannot occupy the Belgian coast for any effective purposes. When this last great struggle began the military correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" declared that the battle was for Germany one of "life or death, because on the issue of this encounter will depend the fate of the German operations in France." At that time the writer was speaking of "the greatest battle of the war between Lille and Dunkirk." The German armies are now behind the line Nieuport-Ypres and have exhausted themselves in a series of futile attempts to break through it. The fate of the German operations in France is undoubtedly sealed, and so, it may be added, is the fate of the German armies in Belgium. Their retreat is now merely a question of time and the weather. But whether the need for rest and reinforcements postpones the assumption of the offensive by the Allies even till the early months of next year, the fate of the German offensive is undoubtedly sealed.

A MODEL SCHOOLMASTER.

There has passed away from the Parsi community a good unassuming gentleman of great ability as an English scholar, and a schoolmaster of sterling capacity and high moral ideals, who might have been an ornament to any great public school in England. As such the late Mr. Hormasji Jehangir Tallyarkhan deserves a passing notice. The scion of a high esteemed family in Surat who were proud of their ancestry, which went back to the days of the Great Mogul, Akbar, the name Tallyarkhan itself is said to be derived, so the family tradition runs, from Akbar himself. One of the ancestors of those days was learned in the art of clockmaking and repairing and the Emperor having heard of his skill summoned him to Delhi to test his ability. He demonstrated his skill to perfection at which the Great Mogul was delighted. By a curious coincidence the clock-repairer from Surat received the cheerful news of a son having been born to him. Akbar is said to have remarked that the infant should be named Tallyarkhan, that is to say, the son of Luck. The surname since then has descended from father to son to this day and the Tallyarkhans are a well-known and intellectual family. Mr. Hormasji, who died at the ripe age of 76, on Saturday last, was the youngest of three sons. The eldest was a brilliant alumnus of Elphinstone College in the fifties and took service in Government which was rewarded with a C. I. E. He was an expert in Land Revenue settlements and was one of the earliest who, for a time, served in Baroda and organised the revenue system there. He died only six months ago at the age of 84. He, too, was most unassuming, though in every way a man of solid ability. The next was Mr. Sorabji who died in the prime of manhood,—a literary personage who wrote the lives of the princes of India.

The youngest son is the subject of this obituary notice. Educated at Elphinstone College (1858 to 1861) Mr. Hormasji was not only assiduous in his studies, he was a favourite of his professors, especially the late Sir Alexander Grant who gave him a prize for writing a most elaborate essay on such an unenlivening and dull topic as "Proper Names." Mr. Hormasji's English was much approved. He was exact and idiomatic. In 1860, the advanced Indians in Bombay conceived the happy idea of establishing a proprietory school. It was a suggestion originally of Mr. Coke, the Chief Inspector. It was an entirely novel enterprise in education and the only one of its kind in India. The shares were quickly subscribed by wealthy Parsi merchants, and a board was constituted of those who took a keen interest in higher education. Among the number was the late Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, a member of the Legislative Council, and formerly a Member of the Board of Education. The school was at first in charge of Mr. C. A. Beyts of Bishop College, Calcutta. He was the headmaster of the "Candidate Class" in the Elphinstone School. Mr. Hormasji was one of his pupils and, having left college, was entertained as a teacher. When, however, the speculative crash came, the proprietors found it necessary to wind up the institution. They offered its good-will to Mr. Hormasji who, thereafter, made it his own private concern for many years under the old name. He carried it on with such singular ability, care and attention that no school in Bombay could surpass it. Almost all the sons of the wealthy Parsis and of the middle classes flocked to this popular school. Mr. Hormasji flourished and had his reward in amassing a handsome fortune. But such was the quality of the education imparted, and such the moral discipline, that, had he been the head master of a public school in England, he would have earned a name even there. Failing health and other circumstances obliged him to leave the active management of the school to his eldest son, Mr. Munchersha, who still conducts it. And later on an amalgamation took place with two other private schools. But all through his long career he was a consummate schoolmaster of high reputation.

Mr. Hormasji lived a quiet life. His was a life of even tenor and he never took any active part in public affairs, though taking the keenest interest in them. His circle of close friends was extremely limited, among whom the most noteworthy was Mr. Wacha. Of Mr. Hormasji it might be truly said that he was a man of great parts, but most unassuming, who, had he chosen public life after the manner of his life-long friend, Mr. Wacha, would have earned no little distinction as a valuable citizen of great independence, sobriety of judgment and sterling private virtues. In him the Parsi community has lost a jewel whose serene but lustrous rays never penetrated beyond his own schoolhouse. He has died full of years and honours and as such is likely to be remembered for many a long year to come. He was a model schoolmaster and it is to be hoped his son will maintain the rich traditions of his father.

Notes of the Day.

A Serious Mis-Statement.

Our morning contemporary yesterday made a serious mis-statement in appealing for more motor cars to be converted into ambulance cars for the conveyance of injured soldiers to hospital on their arrival in Bombay. Speaking of the transport of the Indian soldiers invalided from the Persian Gulf last week, our contemporary said: "The Indian soldiers taken from the ship to Marine Lines Hospital last Saturday had to be taken in ordinary bullock carts like their baggage,"—and the writer went on to draw a harrowing picture of the excruciating pain a wounded man would suffer in a journey in such a conveyance. Enquiries into this allegation, which, if true, would have been a serious reflection on those responsible, show that the statement is quite incorrect. The seventeen invalided Indians were conveyed from the docks to the Marine Lines Hospital, we are informed on the best authority, in motor cars. The only people who travelled by bullock-cart were the hospital orderlies who had come down with the sick men.

The Health of Bombay.

We have received an interesting note on the conditions of the health of the city, from Dr. J. A. Turner, the Health Officer. Dr. Turner says that for the first time in the history of the city the weekly number of births exceeded that of deaths during the week ending 21st instant. The birth and death rates for the week in question, were 23.25 and 20.49 respectively; while those for the corresponding week of the immediately preceding quinquennium were 24.65 and 30.91. It may be suggested that the mortality has declined on account of the large exodus of the people from the city on account of the war, but this reason should hold good for the births also. Even calculating on a population of nine lakhs, which is less by 79,445 than the census population, the death-rate calculated on 386 deaths registered during the week, works out to 22.30 which is considerably lower than the average rate for the immediately preceding quinquennium, and even than such a rate for the pre-plague quinquennium which was 26.57. On this assumed population of nine lakhs the birth-rate works out to 25.30 which is higher than the 1909-1914 figure. The satisfactory health conditions of the city were also noticeable in the health of over 100,000 troops and followers who have come into the city from all parts of India and England during the last four months and many of whom have stayed for some time. No cases of infectious diseases occurred among the troops while in Bombay and there were only seven deaths. We are now on the eve of the epidemic season and on the opening up of trade and sudden rush of people from the moffusil for employment the mortality must necessarily rise. But, as Dr. Turner puts it, Bombay has reached a point in the sanitary history of the city which should encourage those concerned to persevere in their efforts to maintain it.

Adulteration of Milk in Bombay.

The public will have observed with gratification that Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, the Second Presidency Magistrate recently dealt severely with a Purdeshi, who was detected taking out two seers of milk from a "handa" and putting in an equal quantity of water. The colossal scale on which the adulteration of our milk supply has gone on for years past, is notorious, and the efforts of the authorities to put a stop to this scandalous state of affairs have met with only partial success. Many of the men who are entrusted with milk by the owners of the dairies, to take it to their customers, are known to be most unscrupulous in the matter of adulteration, thus cheating their own employers as well as the customers; and they are not particular as to where they get the water to add to the milk. They have no compunction whatever about putting the dirtiest water in the milk. A case occurred a few months ago in which a milkman was found taking water from a storm water drain to add to the milk. As the magistrate remarked, the adulteration of milk, which goes on in the city to a large extent, is one of the principal causes of disease and infantile mortality, and the culprit thoroughly deserved the six weeks' hard labour which the magistrate gave him.

Cinematography in Schools.

The belief in the alleged harmful influence exercised by cinematography on the minds of children has been practically exploded. Sometime back the Government of Bombay issued a Resolution, suggesting as an experimental measure the imparting of instruction in schools partly by magic lantern slides. Some of the private schools in the Presidency have already adopted this suggestion, and one of them, the Panchagani Parsi Boys' High School, going a step further, has requisitioned the cinematograph film for the purpose. The proprietors of this school have found the experiment a great success and recognise that films have a more potent influence in stimulating the imagination of the students, and make a more lasting impression on their minds about subjects in aid of which cinematography has been called in, than any other medium. It is to be hoped that other leading private institutions in the Presidency will follow the excellent and enterprising example of the Panchagani Parsi Boys' High School and give this interesting experiment a trial.

War and the National Congress.

In view of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Madras during the Christmas week, the "Bengalee" suggests an altered programme in its work and remarks:—

"We are certainly faced with a very extraordinary situation; and the old lines of procedure must be somewhat modified. If the subjects for consideration are curtailed, more time can be given to discussing the ways for constructive work during the year. The war has opened up great possibilities; and it should be our endeavour by loyal and constitutional means to bring about their fruition. Two things are now uppermost in public mind, viz., (1) the distress of the people caused by stoppage of trade, how to remedy it by the development of Swadeshi enterprise and otherwise and (2) the necessity of an organisation for defence amongst the civil ranks of the Indian population. This is not perhaps the time to ventilate our old grievances or to comment on the particular measures of Government. A new situation has brought new problems into being or at any rate has placed old problems in a new light. Let the Congress discuss them and record its views on them."

The Economic Factor.

In the current number of the "Edinburgh Review" there is an interesting article on the economic situation, showing that moral influence is not sufficient to sustain a nation at war, if the national industries are at a standstill. The condition of Britain, the article goes on to say, is infinitely better than that of her enemies or her Allies owing to her command of the seas and her insular position. Britain has, of course, lost the German market which in the past was one of her best buyers, indeed, as such she was only second to India. Moreover Britain has for the moment to forego the many necessaries which she was wont to import from Germany and it is not easy to replace these goods. But this cuts both ways and Germany is in a worse condition. For, if we have lost our trade with Germany, she has lost hers with England, France, Russia, Belgium and all their possessions and dependencies, besides having lost, owing to the British fleet, the markets of China, Japan and America. Her own overseas possessions are no longer accessible to her and German industries must be at a standstill. The losses of Britain may be guaged at £124,000,000 and those of Germany at £424,000,000. The loss of Britain represents 10 per cent. of her trade whilst the losses of the enemy stand at 44 per cent. But while we are in a position to capture German trade owing to the superiority of our fleet, the case of Germany gets worse day by day, and it is in this that she will find an enemy worse than any of those opposed to her on the field of battle.

The use of the word "Native."

"Asiaticus" writing in the "National Review" for the current month gives some useful hints to the English Press and suggests that it "should be very sparing in its use of the word 'native.' It has come to be regarded in India as a word implying inferiority, if not something more." Indians dislike it and their feelings, says "Asiaticus," should be respected. We should not speak of "native" troops. On the other hand one can speak of "the Native Army" because the whole of the troops in India are known collectively as "the Army of India," etc.

THE LOYALTY.

HOSPITAL SHIP FITTING-OUT IN BOMBAY.

A PERFECT FLOATING HOSPITAL.

Work in connection with the Hospital ship Loyalty, which has been presented to the Government by the Chiefs of India, is proceeding apace in the Alexandra Dock, Bombay, and it is expected that the ship will sail in a few days to bring back wounded men from one or other of the theatres of war.

The Loyalty is an old Canadian-Pacific Railway vessel, bought by the Chiefs of India for the purpose of being converted into a hospital ship, and his Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has made himself responsible for all the arrangements and for the financing of the ship. The vessel is of 6,000 tons burden, and will provide accommodation for 300 sick, in addition to doctors, nurses and staff generally.

The work of turning the ship into a floating hospital has been pushed through very rapidly, and only the finishing touches now remain to be done. When finished the Loyalty will be very complete and self-contained, as is necessary in a hospital which is to sail the seas with wounded, and on which men who have fallen on the field of battle are to be tended until they can be brought into port and safely lodged in the hospitals provided for them on land.

The accommodation for patients is to be divided into wards, which are fitted mostly with swinging-cots. Everything has been done that could be done to make the ship comfortable for the soldiers who will spend a portion of their period of suffering on board her, and the appointments are very complete. The operating rooms, dispensaries, and other indispensable adjuncts of a floating hospital have been fitted up with the greatest care, while the staff quarters have been made as cosy and comfortable as possible.

Major Watson, I.M.S., is in medical charge of the ship, and will have under him a number of surgeons, and assistant-surgeons, together with the usual nurses, ward orderlies, and others. As soon as the ship is completed she will sail from Bombay to bring the first batch of wounded.

In addition to the Loyalty and the Madras, which sailed on her mission of mercy a few days ago, two English hospital ships will probably put into Bombay with wounded as time goes on, so that there will be plenty of work for the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, and the other hospitals both in Bombay and up-country. There will be plenty of work, too, for the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, who are to be entrusted with the task of removing the wounded from the ships to the hospitals, or, in the case of those who are going up-country to the ambulance trains which the Women's Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund have fitted up.

Preparations for this transport work are well forward. Three motor cars have already been given, and are being converted into ambulance cars; two of the big motor vans of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and one of the G. I. P., have been similarly converted; as have two of the Tramway Company's cars. More private cars are required, and Mr. H. G. Clarke, District Superintendent in charge of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, will be glad to hear from owners who are willing to lend their cars for this humanitarian purpose.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy had intended to visit Bombay early in December for one day in order to inspect the hospital ship Loyalty and the Lady Hardinge War Hospital. He had hoped on this occasion to meet a number of Chiefs, who have so generously contributed to the scheme. The Loyalty will, however, be ready to sail by the 30th November, and as she is urgently required by the military authorities to bring back the wounded troops to India, it has been decided not to delay her departure for the ceremony which had been proposed.

His Excellency hopes to have an opportunity at some later date of inspecting the ship and the hospital, and of personally thanking those Ruling Chiefs and others who have made these splendid contributions to the Empire.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon having arrived in Bombay to take up their permanent residence for the season at Government House, Malabar Hill, the Visitor's Books will be, as usual, at the Secretariat and at the Entrance Lodge to Government House in Walkeswar Road from 10 a.m., till 6 p.m. daily, with the exception of Sundays.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Lady and Miss Robertson accompanied by Sir Arthur and Lady Blennerhassett and Mr. Wills left Nagpur on Tuesday for Jubbulpore whence they will start on a camp tour.

Colonel Bishan Das Rai Bahadur has been appointed to succeed late Dr. Mitra as Home Minister in Kashmir State.

It is now understood that the Viceroy's visit to Bombay will not take place for the present.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

PORTUGAL AND BRITAIN

BULGARIA'S EXPECTANT ATTITUDE.

QUIET WITH THE ALLIES.

BRITISH BOMBARD ZEEBRUGGE.

TURKISH REVERSES.

The Portuguese Congress has unanimously passed a resolution to intervene in the war according to the terms of her alliance with Great Britain. The necessary measures for putting this into effect were also passed.

At a meeting of the Bulgarian parliament the Government favoured a benevolent neutrality towards the Dual Alliance, whereas the Opposition urged that Bulgaria should join the Triple Entente and the formation of a Coalition Cabinet. Bulgaria's future attitude is expected to depend largely on the progress of the war.

Two British battleships on Monday bombarded all the points of military significance at Zeebrugge on the Belgian Coast, to which towns the Germans are bringing together submarines by train. The German opposition was feeble. The extent of the damage done is not known. The warships returned safely.

Favourable dispatches have been received at Russian head-quarters from the Vistula-Warta front; it is evident that the Germans are not prospering overmuch in Poland.

In the western theatre the situation generally is unchanged. The enemy has shown some activity by intermittent cannonades, which, however, were less lively than on the previous day.

A German destroyer is reported to have sunk after colliding with a Danish steamer.

Excluding Germans and Austrians, the general public are to be admitted to Tsingtao on December 1st.

A hundred thousand men in the United States have offered to enlist in Canada for service in Europe.

VICEROY'S WAR DISPATCH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

The Viceroy's report from the Secretary of State, dated the 23rd says:—

Newspaper reports from various continental places say that transports are being prepared for an invasion of England.

In Egypt the Turkish Bedouins raided across the eastern frontier of the Sinai peninsula.

In South Africa, De Wet was forced to abandon the greater part of the commando owing to dissatisfaction with the members and fled with only six followers. Two of his sons have surrendered.

A Servian communique says, the Servian troops retired from the position round Valievo which they bravely defended for two months against superior Austrian forces. The Servians are now occupying a position.

[illegible]da has undertaken to keep 50,000 [illegible]aining making a total of Canada [illegible]00.

[illegible]irmen raided a Zeppelin base at [illegible]ance.

PORTUGAL STANDS BY HER ALLIANCE.

READY TO TAKE PART IN THE WAR.

PORTUGAL INTERVENES

STANDS BY HER ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN.

NECESSARY MEASURES AUTHORISED

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LISBON, Nov. 24, 10-15 p.m.

The Congress has unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by the Premier authorising Portugal to intervene in the war at any suitable moment in accordance with the terms of the alliance with Britain.

The resolution also authorises the necessary measures.

FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

BIKANER CAMELRY ENGAGED.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

A Cairo message describing the camelry affair in Egypt, says that twenty Bikaner camelry were patrolling on the 23rd instant between Birlenuss and Gatia.

Captain Chope with the Bikaners was proceeding east when he saw a party of twenty men on camels waving white flags.

Captain Chope allowed them to approach but when they were within thirty yards the force raised their rifles and were seen to be enemies.

Captain Chope ordered fire to be opened and nearly all the enemy were killed.

Another party of the enemy was similarly treated.

Captain Chope then advanced towards Gatia, but then 150 horsemen tried to move round his right flank and a similar number round the left.

Captain Chope therefore retired firing and succeeded in reaching his support after repelling the enemies.

OCCUPATION OF BASRA.

A BLOW TO GERMAN PRESTIGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The papers commenting on the occupation of Basra say it reflects great credit on the Indian Government and Army. German influence has received a blow from which it will not quickly recover.

GREAT SCHEME ABANDONED

ESTIMATE OF FRENCH LOSSES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazitte" cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Copenhagen learns that the German General in Command wished to abandon East Prussia and Silesia and make a great effort against Paris, but the plan was cancelled in view of the panic and excitement among the population of East Prussia.

German officers in Scandinavia are buying food and footwear for the army, failing the latter they are willing to take patent leather shoes.

An un-official estimate in Paris puts the total French killed, wounded, captured and sick at 3,74,000.

TURN OF THE TIDE.

KAISER'S SPORTING OFFER,

Associated Press.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—The "Graphic's" correspondent in Rheims fortress says the warfare carried on between Rheims and Verdun is slowly but surely turning to the advantage of the French.

Groups of the enemy are surrendering daily, the numbers varying from thirty to seventy. The correspondent attributes this largely to the weather which the Germans are feeling more than the French as they are worse fed and have not the same arrangements for the relief and shelter of the men resting.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent in Northern France says the German prisoners state that the Kaiser offered a thousand pounds to any German soldier killing the Commander of the British armoured trains which recently worked havoc in the enemy's ranks.

WESTERN FRONT.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADES.

TROOPS IN GOOD HEALTH.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Nov. 24, 5-0 p.m.

This afternoon's communique says:—

"The general situation yesterday was unchanged. The enemy on the greater part of the front is showing activity particularly by intermittent cannonades, which, however, are less lively than on the previous day.

"Here and there infantry attacks have been made but all have been repulsed.

"These attacks as usual were particularly violent in Argonne, where we gained ground in the region of Four de Paris.

"There is nothing to report between Argonne and the Vosges. An extremely thick mist, moreover, hampered the operations.

"The health of the troops is good."

ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Nov. 25, 1-10 a.m.

An evening communique of yesterday said:—

"The day has been relatively quiet. There were intermittent cannonades on the front and some attacks in Argonne. All were repulsed."

GENERAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

PARIS, Nov. 24.

The general situation is unchanged. The enemy's cannonade has been less violent and some attacks have been repulsed. We have progressed in Argonne.

ALLIES' SUPERIOR SHOOTING.

GERMANS SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The French "Eyewitness" at Headquarters emphasises the marked advantage which the allied artillery and infantry have gained over the enemy in stopping the enemy's fire, destroying their guns and preventing trench digging.

He says that on several occasions the Germans have appeared to be short of artillery ammunition.

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Government has secured the Hotel Mont Dore, Bournemouth, as an additional hospital for Indians. It accommodates five-hundred.

An Anglo-Indian who has visited the Indian wounded, says that half an hour among the sepoys will immediately dispel any idea that the Indians have drifted into the war lightly. There is the same story of cheerful patience and endurance everywhere; our cause is theirs and they are proud of fighting for us. They do not count the cost.

APPOINTMENTS FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Appointments are gazetted of the following Indian and ex-Indian Army officers:—

Lieut.-Colonel Ivor Phillips to General Staff.

Captain C. D. Roe, Captain in Durham Light Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Young, to command Seventh Buffs.

Lieut.-Colonel K. Chesney, temporary Major in North Devon Hussars.

Lieutenant Casey, Royal Indian Marine, to hold temporary commission as Lieutenant-Commander in His Majesty's Fleet.

Lieut.-Col. Porteous and Major Hogg are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively of the 2nd battalion of the 9th Gurkhas.

Colonel Nepean, 123rd Rifles, is appointed A.Q.M.G., Army Head-quarters.

WARSHIPS BOMBARD ZEEBRUGGE.

GERMAN SUBMARINES BROUGHT BY TRAIN.

COAST BATTERIES SILENCED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Amsterdam papers report that warships are bombarding Zeebrugge, to which town the Germans are bringing together submarines by train. The coast artillery replied but was soon silenced.

ADMIRALTY REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Admiralty states that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all the points of military significance at Zeebrugge. The German opposition was feeble.

The extent of the damage done is not known. The warships returned safely.

Zeebrugge is the port of Bruges on the Belgian coast, with which it is connected by a ship canal.

GERMAN DESTROYER REPORTED SUNK.

COLLIDES WITH DANISH STEAMER.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 24.

The German destroyer S124 which was without lights collided with a Danish steamer at the entrance to the Sound. The destroyer is reported sunk.

S 124 was a destroyer of 410 tons with a speed of 27.5-29 knots. Her armament consisted of 3-4 pr. quick-firers, 2 machine guns and 3 torpedo tubes.

The Sound is the strait which leads from the Cattegat into the Baltic Sea, having Sweden on the east and the Danish island of Zealand on the west.

RECRUITMENT IN CANADA.

100,000 UNITED STATES MEN OFFER TO ENLIST.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Canadian Minister of Militia speaking in New York announced that a hundred thousand men in the United States had offered to enlist in Canada for service in Europe.

ANILINE DYE INDUSTRY.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS CAN HOLD THEIR OWN.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Mr. Runciman speaking in the Commons said he believed that steps would be taken to enable English manufacturers to hold their own with German competitors in the dye industry after the war.

TSINGTAO THROWN OPEN.

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS EXCLUDED

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The general public with the exception of Germans and Austrians will be allowed to enter Tsingtao on Dec. 1st.

EXPORT OF TEA.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Denmark has prohibited the export of tea.

NOW FIELD KIT FOR FRENCH ARMY

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The French Army has broken a long tradition and has replaced the red trousers and blue tunic by a bluish-grey field kit which is now beginning to make its appearance.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS AT LODZ.

GREAT LOSSES INFLICTED.

6,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25, 4 a.m.

An official statement says:—The battle at Lodz continues. The Russian cavalry at one point attacked the retreating German infantry inflicting great losses, and capturing heavy guns.

Attempts of the Germans to make a counter-attack on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front have been repulsed. Six thousand prisoners were captured on Sunday.

FIGHTING IN POLAND.

GERMANS NOT DOING TOO WELL.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

While little official news of the situation in Poland is reaching Petrograd, it is evident that the Germans are not prospering overmuch.

A German official communiqué admits that the Russians have brought up large reinforcements which have postponed the decision of the battle.

GERMAN COLUMNS CUT OFF.

RUSSIA TAKES THE INITIATIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The "Daily News" correspondent in Petrograd learns that Russia has seized the initiative and thrown German columns away from the lines of communication and base at Thorn.

FAVOURABLE NEWS FROM VISTULA-WARTA FRONT.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.

Headquarters announce the receipt of a series of favourable despatches from the Vistula-Warta front. The enemy is retreating from the Strykow-Zigierz-Schadak-Zdunskavlia-Voznika front.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKISH COLUMN.

AMMUNITION TRAIN CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25.

It is officially announced that Russian advanced-guards in the region of Erzeruin have defeated a column of Turks, capturing an ammunition train. We have also won engagements at Karakilissa and Alaschkerd and also on the heights of Khanessar and in the hills from Dilman to Kotour.

RUSSIANS IN PURSUIT.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Turks have been routed in the direction of Erzerum and the Russians are pursuing them vigorously.

LANCE-CORPORAL AWARDED VICTORIA CROSS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Lance-corporal Fuller, 2nd Welsh Regiment, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for saving Captain Haggard under fire.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE

'INTENSELY INTERESTING SITUATION"

SITTING ON THE FENCE.

SOFIA, Nov. 25.

The meeting of Parliament revealed an intensely interesting position. The Government favoured a benevolent neutrality towards the Dual Alliance, whereas the Opposition urged that Bulgaria should join the Triple Entente and the formation of a Coalition Cabinet.

It is expected that Bulgaria's future attitude will depend upon the progress of the war.

There is the possibility of an understanding with Rumania, Serbia and Greece.

It is in any case doubtful whether Bulgaria will move before the end of the winter.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN CALCUTTA.

ATTEMPT ON POLICE OFFICER.

ESCAPE OF ASSAILANTS

POLICEMAN KILLED WHILE CHASING.

FOUR OTHERS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

A serious bomb outrage was perpetrated to-night in Musalmanpara Lane in Muchipara District.

The intended victim was Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Superintendent of the C. I. D., who is in charge of all political cases.

Basanta and other officers had held a conference on the Khulna dacoity in the former's house and had just dispersed, when a bomb was hurled through a window into the room. Nobody, however, was then injured.

A Punjabi policeman gave chase to the assailants, when the latter threw a second bomb this time at the pursuer, killing him on the spot.

A head constable of the C.I.D. and another C.I.D. officer were so badly wounded that they are not expected to recover. The former's leg was blown off. A relation of Basanta was also injured and a fourth man was picked up badly wounded in the leg.

Some mystery attaches to the latter's identity and presence at the scene of the outrage. He refused to give his name when taken to the hospital.

No formal arrests have yet been made.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The fololwing casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Armstrong, East Yorks.

Lieut.-Colonel Reeve, Leinsters.

Captain Addison, R.A., Lieut. J. Boardman, Oxford and Bucks.

Lieut. Carter, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Lieut. Fishbourne, Engineers.

Lieut. R. M. Slater, Worcesters.

Second Lieut. Leight, Eleventh Hussars.

MISSING.

Capt. A. B. Smyth, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

KILLED.

Major G. Baillie, Field Artillery.

Capt. J. Pyman, Border Regiment.

Lieut. J. B Vandeleur, Leicesters.

Lieut. J. M. Atkin, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieut. Housecroft, East Yorks.

CASUALTIES IN INDIAN FORCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

The following are the names of officers in the sixteenth list of casualties reported from France and Belgium: —

KILLED.

35th Sikhs.—Captain Buchanan.

47th Sikhs.—In the sixth list of casualties the name of Jemadar Uttam Singh was erroneously reported to have been "killed in action."

DIED OF WOUNDS.

19th Lancers.—Captain Blane (previously reported wounded).

WOUNDED.

6th Jats.—Jemadar Incha Ram.

58th Rifles.—Subadar Saiyid Gul.

1st.-2nd Gurkhas.—Captain W. B. Bailey.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

Lodz.—A town in Russian Poland, 63 miles east of the German frontier.

Czenstochowa.—A town of Russian Poland on the left bank of the Warta, near the frontier of Silesia.

Cracow.—A town in Austria on the left bank of the Vistula.

Strykow.—A town of Russian Poland on an affluent of the Bzura, 30 miles W. N. W. of Rawa.

Zdunskavlia.—A town of Russian Poland in the Government of Kalisch.

Erzerum.—In Turkish Armenia, not far from the western source of the Euphrates.

FIGHTING IN WEST AFRICA.

MANY SUCCESSES AND A REVERSE.

TWO GERMAN SHIPS SUNK BY THE FRENCH.

The following summary of the military operations in Nigeria and the German Cameroons between August 25 and Sept. 20, compiled from reports received at the Colonial Office, was issued by the Press Bureau, during mail week.

On August 25 a British force under Lieut. Colonel P. Maclear, Royal Dublin Fusiliers and Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force, in carrying out a reconnaissance from Yola, Nigeria, crossed the Anglo-German frontier, and, after meeting with some resistance, occupied Tepe. In this action the following casualties occurred among the British officers engaged:—

Killed.—Lieut. (local Captain) T. S. Wickham, D.S.O., Manchester Regt., Lieut. G. L. E. Sherlock 3rd Hussars.

Wounded.—Capt. (temporary Major) Lord H. C. Seymour, Granadier Guards; Capt. D. H. Macdonell, D.S.O., unattached list, Territorial Force.

All these officers were serving with the 5th (Mounted Infantry) Battalion of the Nigeria Regiment. W.A.F.F. The enemy are known to have lost one German officer killed.

On August 26, the column pushed on as far as Saratse, and during the night of August 29, attacked the German station at Garna, capturing one of the forts. Our force was, however, heavily counter-attacked at dawn, and after suffering considerable losses, was compelled to retire. It subsequently retreated into British territory. In the fighting which took place on August 29—30, the following casualties occurred among the British officers:—

Killed.—Major (temporary Lieut.-Colonel) P. Maclear, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Capt. (temporary Major) T. N. Puckle, Leicestershire Regt.; Capt. A. G. Aubin, East Lancashire Regt.; Lieut. A. H. Stewart, Gloucestershire Regt.

Wounded. (since Died of Wounds),—Lieut. H. W. Brown, Royal Irish Regt.

Wounded. (since Recovered),—Lieut. E. Scott-Moncrieff, Royal Scots; Lieut. E. E. Loch, Highland Light Infantry.

Drs. W. A. Trumper and J. Lindsay, of the West African Medical Staff, were captured while attending to the wounded. No reliable information has been obtainable as to the enemy's casualties.

Meanwhile another British column, reconnoitring from Ikom, in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria, after meeting with slight resistance, had on August 25 occupied Nsanakang, five miles over the German frontier, and a third British force from Calabar crossed the Akpajafe River, which here forms the Anglo-German boundary, on August 29, and seized Archibong, on the road to Rio Del Rey, without experiencing any loss. The enemy had one European officer and three native soldiers killed.

GARRISON ATTACKED.

On Sept. 6, however, the garrison which had been left in Nsanakang was suddenly attacked at 2 a.m., by the enemy, who had received strong reinforcements. This attack was repulsed, but a second one—made at 5 a.m.—proved successful after a stubborn resistance. The report of this engagement states that our troops fought magnificently, and that even the Germans admit this. The casualties were heavy, and Nsanakang was neutralised in order that the wounded might be attended to. Our losses were:—

Killed.—Capt. C. R. T. Hopkinson, East Surrey Regt.; Lieut. A. C. Holme, Gloucestershire Regt.; Sergt. J. E. Dennis, No. 7300 Royal Artillery; and 95 native rank and file of the Nigeria Regt., W.A.F.F.

Wounded.—Lieut. W. G. Yates, Royal West Kent Regt. and 16 native rank and file of the Nigeria Regt., W.A.F.F.

Prisoners.—Lieut. C. G. Body, Royal Artillery; Lieut. A. L. de Courcy Stretton, S. Lancashire Regt.; Lieut. R. R. Taylor, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Sergt. J. Mannion, No. 6879 Manchester Regt. and 49 native rank and file.

Dr. W. S. Clark, West African Medical Staff, was captured while attending to the wounded, but has since been released. The enemy admitted a loss of 6 Europeans and 50 rank and file killed. Five Europeans and 50 rank and file wounded, and two Europeans missing. The number of wounded is, however, believed to have been considerably greater.

While these events were taking place on land, H.M.S. Cumberland and Dwarf had reconnoitred the mouth of the Cameroon River and the approaches to Duala, the chief port of the Cameroons. On Sept. 24 French troops from Libreville attacked Ukoko, in Corsico Bay, attended by the French warship Surprise. The German forces were driven back, and the German armed auxiliaries Rhios and Itolo were sunk by the Surprise.

On Sept. 27, following upon a bombardment by his Majesty's ships, the towns of Duala and Bonaberi surrendered unconditionally to an Anglo-French force, under the command of Brigadier-General C. M. Dobell, D.S.O., A.D.C. An account of the work done by the Cumberland and Dwarf and a list of the enemy ships captured by them in the Cameroon River has already been published.

Little damage was done to property by the naval bombardment, but the enemy destroyed their wireless station and instruments before evacuating the place. Several hundred German prisoners are in our hands, while the casualties upon our side amounted to one naval signalman and four natives wounded.

A BRILLIANT ACTION.

Since then the allied forces have been engaged in driving back the German forces in the three directions in which they appear to have retreated from Duala. In a brilliant action on Oct. 6, the French forced the passage of the Japoma bridge, to the east of Duala, with a loss of two natives killed and four Europeans and eight natives wounded.

On Oct. 8, an attack was made up the Wuri River on Jabassi with a naval and military force commanded by Brevet-Col. E. H. Georges, D.S.O., Commandant of the West African Regiment. It was repulsed; but a second attack on Oct. 14 was successful. Jabassi being occupied and ten Europeans being captured. Our casualties among Europeans were: On Oct. 8:

Killed.—Capt. E. S. Brand, Royal Fusiliers and West African Regt.; Armourer-Staff-Sergt. F. Wade, No. 965 Army Ordnance Corps, and West African Regt.

Dangerously Wounded.—Lieut. R. D. Bennett, Middlesex Regt., and West African Regt.

Missing.—Col. Sergt. H. McGuirk, No. 5757G Yorkshire Light Infantry and West African Regt.

On Oct. 14: Died from sunstroke, Mr. J. Stark (Gold Coast Service).

On Oct. 19, a force commanded by Capt. (temporary Lieut.-Col.) A. H. W. Haywood (R.A., and Nigerian Regiment, West African Frontier Force), engaged and repulsed the enemy near Susa, on the railway which runs north from Bonaberi. Casualties:—

Killed.—Lieut. E. B. Wesche, S. Lancashire Regt., and Nigerian Regt., West African Frontier Force, and five native soldiers.

Wounded.—13 native soldiers.

Missing.—Nine native soldiers.

In the north of the Cameroons a column of the Nigerian Regiment has occupied the district around Mora, and the German forces are understood to have withdrawn to the south.

INDIANS AT THE FRONT.

Reproduced from the "Manchester Guardian."

Indian and English soldiers share an English paper in camp at—.

THE WORSHIP OF THE PIPAL TREE.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society was held in the rooms of the Asiatic Society, last evening, when Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, occupied the chair. Mr. Joseph T. O. Barnard, C.I.E., (Burma) was duly elected member of the Society. Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra read a paper entitled "A Note on the Worship of the Pipal Tree in Bengal." Mr. Mitra traced the origin of the worship of the Pipal tree (Ficus religiosa), from the Vedic times to the present age. He showed that, in the times of the Rig-veda, the wood of this tree was used for making sacred vessels connected with soma-manufacture and soma-drinking as also for making the vre-drill, and that this shows the germ of the idea of sanctity attached to this tree. This idea gradually became developed until, in the post-Vedic age, it found full expression as a distinct cult. In the Padma-Purana the Asfaltha tree is described as an incarnation of Vishnu; whereas, in the Bhagvadgita the Supreme Being incarnate, as Krishna, says that "of all the trees He is the Asfaltha tree." In modern times, this tree is actually worshipped in the month of Baisakh (April) in Bengal in the belief that the worshipper will thereby acquire considerable merit and that his life and prosperity will be vastly increased.

Shareholders of two more banks, the Jullundhar Bank, Jullundhar, and the World Bank Ld., Amritsar, have both passed resolutions in extraordinary general meetings in favour of voluntary liquidation.

Major General May delivered a lecture on the war in Mayo Hall Allahabad which was largely attended. Sir James Meston presided. Among those present were Lady Meston and the Chief Justice. The proceeds went to St. John's Ambulance Association.

Ever been irritable all day—did'nt know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right. 180—C14

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.

PAYMENT OF LAST YEAR'S DIVIDEND STOPPED.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the All India United Insurance Company, Ltd., was held yesterday, Mr. F. Portlock presiding.

The directors, in the course of their report for the year ending 30th June 1914, said: Messrs. Rahim Jusub & Co., the late Secretaries, prepared the last Annual Balance Sheet, which was audited by Mr. N. R. Mistry and was finally submitted to you by Messrs. A. Husein & Co. who took up the Secretaryship on the 7th October 1913. Messrs. Rahim Jusub & Co., during their Secretaryship, removed from the safe custody of the Bank of Bombay, Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 60,000/- in 1913, and placed the same in the Credit Bank. Soon after the handing over of the sum, the Credit Bank closed its doors. The investigation of the real state of affairs of the Credit Bank came to light during the affairs of that Bank in the High Court. Messrs. Rahim Jusub & Co., resigned the Secretaryship on 7th October 1913 and Messrs. A. Husein & Co., as already stated became Secretaries in their stead, but they resigned their office on 11th December 1913 and your Directors appointed Messrs. M. M. Shirazee and Sons as the Secretaries of the Co. While getting ready several forms to be forwarded to the Government of India, it was noticed that there were irregularities in the last Balance Sheet adopted by you. Thereupon, the new Auditors Messrs. Batliboi and Batliboi and Messrs. Coleman and Cursondas were appointed by your Directors. The detailed reports made to us by them will be placed on the table for the perusal of the shareholders, and the concise report addressed to you is circulated herewith. Your Board of Directors considered it desirable in the interests of the Company that the report and the explanation of the Ex-Auditor Mr. Mistry be invited before taking further steps in the matter. Mr. Mistry was undergoing his trial and consequently we had to wait. Subsequently, several attempts were made after Mr. Mistry's discharge to obtain an explanation from him, but without success. The Board has thus been compelled to resolve to stop payment of further dividend for last year pending your approval. As regards the large dues from the Credit Bank, you are aware of the arrangements arrived at between the Company and the present Secretaries. They have already paid in the full amount of Rs. 60,000/- as agreed upon and after we get the Company's share of the distribution from the Credit Bank, we hope there will be very little loss to be sustained. From the statement of accounts it would be seen that the financial position of the Company is thoroughly satisfactory.

Mr. V. A. Desai proposed and Mr. Dattatraya seconded the adoption of the report and the audited accounts.

Mr. R. J. Medhora wanted to know if the directors had carefully studied the report or had only signed it on the strength of the auditors' report.

The Chairman said the directors had gone through the report with the utmost possible care and caution. As to the suggested improvements in the articles of association, the directors would be most willing to consider any that might be forthcoming in the interests of the shareholders.

Mr. Michael, representing the Specie Bank said it was alleged that the secretaries took Rs. 60,000 Government notes from the Bank of Bombay and placed them at the Credit Bank. The value of the notes appeared to be treated as a loss but he asked why it should be. The Credit Bank was trustee for these notes and must hand them over intact even if it was in liquidation.

Mr. Desai said the notes were withdrawn from the Bank of Bombay by Messrs Rahim Joosab and Co., and handed over to the Credit Bank with instructions to sell them and make up an account of Rs. 60,000 and debit the same to the current account of the Insurance Company.

After further protests by Mr. Michael the report and amounts were then adopted

It was then proposed by Mr. V. A. Desai and seconded by Mr. Mirza Ali Shirajee that the share-holders approve of the resolution of the Directors to stop payment of further dividend for the year ending 30th June, 1913, and resolve that the directors do take such steps as they may think proper to recover from the share-holders who have already received such dividend the amount of such dividends.

Mr. Michael said this resolution could not be put. This business was "special business" under Article 48 of the Company's Articles and 14 days' notice had not been given under Article 47.

Mr. Desai said this was part of the directors' report.

The chairman overruled the objection.

Mr. Michael then protested that there was no reason for the repaying of this dividend by those who had been paid it and the non-payment to those who had not received it.

Mr. Desai submitted that Mr. Michael as a representative of the Specie Bank had no right to be present at the meeting, as that Bank was not a "living" bank but was bankrupt. He wanted this to be put on record and asked the chairman to rule in the matter.

The chairman said it seemed to him as a layman that Mr. Michael had no right to be there. They had only listened to him without prejudice.

The resolution being put to the vote was carried.

The apointment of directors was then confirmed and auditors appointed.

POONA SEDITION CASE.

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

In the Sessions Court to-day before Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge, the case in which Sitaram Tukaram Surwe, Hari Ramchandra Desai and Kamalkar Ramchandra Sumant were charged with sedition, came to a close.

After the learned Judge had explained the points raised, the jury retired for a few minutes and brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty on all counts.

His Honour took into consideration the fact that the first and second accused had thrown themselves on the mercy of the court and sentenced each to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. The third accused Sumant was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the first count and to six months on the second—an additional charge which was framed in the Sessions Court for being a member of a criminal conspiracy—both the sentences to run concurrently.

A FRONTIER RAID.

HEAVY BOOTY TAKEN AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

With reference to the recent raid at Gul Imam the "Tribune" says that, besides the two men who were shot down dead, and the two carried away, the raiders appear to have had a good haul of sovereigns, ornaments and valuables, a horse and a mare, a couple of guns and a pistol.

A number of persons suffered heavy loss in cash amounting to over Rs. 26,000. Sahukar Sardar Bhag Singh in addition to the loss of the highest amount in cash, was deprived of ornaments, clothes, a horse, two private guns, a pistol, and a Government gun. His books of account are said to have been burnt down.

DUEL IN THE WATER.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR IN A NEUTRAL PORT.

The "Temps" correspondent telegraphs from Perpignan the story of a strange duel which took place lately in the neutral waters of the harbour of Valentia, in Spain.

Since the opening of hostilities a German steamer and a Belgian steamer have been lying side by side in the port. A day or two ago the Belgian captain received a letter from his soldier brother in Belgium telling of the German atrocities there. The wife and two little daughters of the Belgian captain had been among the victims.

The Belgian's anger, which had already been aroused by the daily insults of the German crew, was raised to fever heat. He sent a challenge to mortal combat to the member of the German crew whose attitude had been the most provocative.

The challenge, was accepted, and the German sailor dived from the side of the vessel with a knife between his teeth. The Belgian captain followed his example, and the two men met half-way between the steamers.

But the incident had been seen from the shore, and a boat manned by several Customs officers immediately put out and separated the two duellists, though not before both had been severely wounded.

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SURVEY OF BOMBAY.

CORPORATION'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE COST.

The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation appointed to consider a proposal to contribute a sum of Rs. 1,08,333 towards the cost of a cadastral survey of the Town and Island of Bombay in their report state:—

The total cost of the survey has been estimated at Rs. 6½ lakhs and it has been proposed that the Municipality should bear 1/6th of the cost, viz., Rs. 1,08,333. Having regard to the desirability of the survey and to the advantages that will accrue to the different deppartments of the Municipality and having regard also to the special information that is being included, in the survery at the request of the Municipality, dealing with drains, levels, etc., the Sub-Committee are of opinion that the Municipality should contribute towards the cost of the survey. They are however, divided in opinion as to the apportionment of the cost amongst the bodies and individuals likely to benefit by the survey. Some members are of opinion that private owners should not be required to contribute anything to the cost and that the Municipality should offer to bear 1-3rd of the cost which might be recouped by a proportionate increase in the General Tax spread over as many years as the Corporation may determine, whereas others are of opinion that private owners should be required to contribute towards the cost but differ in opinion as to the exact amount that should be recovered from them.

As regards the question of the maintenance of the Central Office of Registration for keeping a register of all changes and devolutions, the Sub-Committee hope that that Office will pay its own cost and that neither the Municipality nor private owners will be charged anything directly or indirectly in respect of the maintenance charges of the office.

Dr. Sukhia, in a minute says:—

What the Municipality will pay would come from the ratepayers, mostly the house-owners, and as such it is not fair that the latter should be called upon to pay anything separately. Over 65 per cent. of the annual revenue of the Municipality comes from the property-taxes which are paid by the house-owners. I think the best solution of this highly controversial question of apportionment of the cost is to follow the one made on the last occasion when Colonel Laughton surveyed the City and the Island viz:—1-6 by the Municipality and 5-6 by Government. If Government choose they may call upon the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust and the Railway Companies to contribute reasonably.

The report came up for discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Standing Committee when Mr. C. V. Mehta suggested that the Corporation should pay one-sixth of the total cost and recommend to the Government that property-holders should not be charged more than one-sixth.

This being the general feeling of the meeting it was decided to make the necessary charge in the report and forward it to the Corporation.

PATRIOTIC OFFER BY TIWANA MALIKS

TO RAISE AND MAINTAIN A FORCE OF 100 SOWARS AND 200 INFANTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov 25.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that a very patriotic offer has recently been made to Government by the well known Tiwana Maliks, Nawab Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, Honorary Captain Malik Mubariz Khan, Risaldar Major Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan, and Malik Sher Muhammad Khan of Shahpur District in the Punjab, to raise and maintain a force of 100 sowars and 200 infantry for use by Government whenever and wherever required. The Government has expressed its appreciation of the loyalty and martial spirit evidenced by the offer. The paper says: "We have no doubt that should the occasion arise for taking advantage of such offers of assistance the Tiwanas will be among the first to show by their services that they are in a position to maintain the splendid traditions of their clan."

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Press Act.

"The Mussalman".—When the Press Act was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council, Indian publicists outside the Council opposed the measure as a most repressive and retrograde one and apprehended that the liberty of the press would be gone. Many Indian journals have suffered from the operations of the Act and of late it has been applied with all its rigour to the "Comrade" of Delhi and "Al Hilal" of Calcutta. The demand or confiscation of security under the law is nothing short of a punishment without trial and we ask our rulers whether such a procedure is absolutely un-British or not. The safeguards the Act affords against Executive vagaries are almost illusory and inspite of the pronouncement of the highest tribunal in the land about the all comprehensiveness of the Act, we regret that it has been yet kept on the Indian Statute Book. Even honest criticism of Government servants and Government measures is not at all safe and, for anything which Executive officials may take exception to, a printing press or a newspaper is liable to heavy punishment without being called upon to answer any charge. Such a law is decidedly a blot on any civilised administration and we once more appeal to the Government of India to repeal it at an early date.

Beyond our Wildest Dreams.

Canon Scott Halland in the "Commonwealth".—We had hoped that, in spite of much shortcoming, our work in India had not been without some ideal of service rendered. But we had never dared to believe that it would have won this amazing response. We find ourselves trusted beyond our wildest dreams. We have actually won their hearts. They will die for us. Oh! the unspeakable shame of remembering the cold racial pride with which we have treated those who would spend their lives for us! How stupid, and mean, and disgusting it all looks now! In spite of it they have understood. They have taken us at our best. They have recognised the principles on which we acted, yet to which we were so often false. It is too good to be true. We can but confess how little we have deserved such a transcendent reward; and pledge ourselves to treat India henceforward on the level of this her splendid offer to England in her hour of need.

A War of Self-Defence.

The "Indian Daily News".—The fact is that this war has nothing to do with the assassination of the Archduke or the honour of England and the maintenance of treaties or the neurality of Belgium: it is a war of self-defence, a war for our national existence and for everything we love and care for. If we win and we have no doubt about it, we shall have to take such steps that so far as human foresight can extend nothing of the sort shall occur again. How to secure that we must consider before the end. Meanwhile, as Earl Roberts said only a short while back, "There is but one duty for the British citizen at the present time—men and women, young and old, rich and poor, all alike must place everything at the service of the State. Nothing must be kept back—time, energy, money, talents, even life itself, must be freely offered in this supreme crisis."

ATTEMPTED BOMB OUTRAGE.

WHY IT DID NOT EXPLODE.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Referring to the bomb outrage at Madaripur which occurred on Thursday last, a local correspondent wires that the intended victim, the pleader Binode Lal Ghose is thoroughly opposed to all anarchical ideas, he has on several occasions preached against it and is looked upon by misguided youths as an obstacle in their way, who went to make Madaripur a centre of their activities.

Mr. Fraser, the subdivisional officer of Madaripur, who has some experience of bombs after examining the unexploded bomb thrown at Binode Babu pronounced it to be of a most dangerous type belonging to that class of bomb which was used against the Viceroy at Delhi. Detonating powder of the infernal machine was not in order and it was for that reason, that the bomb did not explode.

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THE BARBARISM OF BERLIN.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

The following article by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, appeared in the "Daily Mail." Mr. G. K. Chesterton, by reason of his brilliant essays and literary criticisms, holds a unique position in modern literature. Novelist, poet, and dramatist besides, he combines a great power of analysis and freshness of thought with a keen love of justice and sound commonsense. He is a stout opponent of Ger-many.

Unless we are all mad, there is at the back of the most bewildering business a story: and if we are all mad, there is no such thing as madness. If I set a house on fire, it is quite true that I may illuminate many other peoples' weakness as well as my own. It may be that the master of the house was burned because he was drunk; it may be that the mistress of the house was burned because she was stingy; and perished arguing about the expense of the fire-escape. It is, nevertheless, broadly true that they both were burned because I set fire to their house. That is the story of the thing. The mere facts of the story about the present European conflagration are quite as easy to tell.

Before we go on to the deeper things which make this war the most sincere war of human history, it is easy to answer the question of why England came to be in it at all; as one asks how a man fell down a coal-hole or failed to keep an appointment. Facts are not the whole truth. But facts are facts; and in this case the facts are few and simple. Prussia, France, and England had all promised not to invade Belgium. Prussia proposed to invade Belgium, because it was the safest way of invading France. But Prussia promised that if she might break in through her own broken promise and ours she would break in and not steal. In other words we were offered at the same instant a promise of faith in the future and a proposal of perjury in the present. Those interested in human origins may refer to an old Victorian writer of English, who in the last and most restrained of his historical essays wrote of Frederick the Great, the founder of this unchanging Prussian policy. After describing how Frederick broke the guarantee he had signed on behalf of Maria Theresa, he then describes how Frederick sought to put things straight by a promise that was an insult. "If she would but let him have Siberia, he would, he said, stand by her against any power which should try to deprive her of her other dominions: as if he was not already bound to stand by her, or as if his new promise could be of more value than the old one." That passage was written by Macaulay: but so far as the mere contemporary facts are concerned it might have been written by me.

DIARY OF DIPLOMACY.

Upon the immediate logical and legal origin of the English interest there can be no rational debate. There are some things so simple that one can almost prove them with plans and diagrams, as in Euclid. One could make a kind of comic calendar of what would have happened to the English diplomatist if he had been silenced every time by Prussian diplomacy. Suppose we arrange it in the form of a kind of diary.

July 24: Germany invades Belgium.
July 25: England declares war.
July 26: Germany promises not to annex Belgium.
July 27: England withdraws from the war.
July 28: Germany annexes Belgium. England declares war.
July 29: Germany promises not to annex France. England withdraws from the war.
July 30: Germany annexes France. England declares war.
July 31: Germany promises not to annex England.
Aug. 1: England withdraws from the war. Germany invades England.

How long is anybody expected to go on with that sort of game; or keep peace at that illimitable price? How long must we pursue a road in which promises are all fetishes in front of us; and all fragments behind us? No; upon the cold facts of the final negotiations, as told by any of the diplomatists in any of the documents, there is no doubt about the story. And no doubt about the villain of the story.

These are the last facts; the facts which involved England. It is equally easy to state the first facts; the facts which involved Europe. The Prince who practically ruled Austria was shot by certain persons, whom the Austrian Government believed to be conspirators from Serbia. The Austrian Government piled up arms and armies; but said not a word either to Serbia their suspect, or Italy their ally. From the documents it would seem that Austria kept everybody in the dark, except Prussia. It is probably nearer the truth to say that Prussia kept everybody in the dark, including Austria. But all that is what is called opinion, belief, conviction, or common sense: and we are not dealing with it here. The objective fact is that Austria told Serbia to permit Serbian officers to be suspended by the authority of Austrian officers; and told Serbia to submit to this within forty-eight hours. In other words, the Sovereign of Serbia was practically told to take off not only the laurels of two great campaigns but his own lawful and national crown, and to do it in a time in which no respectable citizen is expected to discharge an hotel bill. Serbia asked for time for arbitration—in short, for peace. But Russia had already begun to mobilise; and Prussia, presuming that Serbia might thus be rescued, declared war.

GERMAN LACK OF LUCIDITY.

Between these two ends of fact, the ultimatum to Serbia, the ultimatum to Belgium, anyone so inclined can of course talk as if everything were relative. If anyone ask why the Czar should rush to the support of Serbia it is as easy to ask why the Kaiser should rush to the support of Austria. If anyone say that the French would attack the Germans it is sufficient to answer that the Germans did attack the French. There remain, however, two attitudes to consider, even perhaps two arguments to counter, which can best be considered and countered under this general head of facts. First of all, there is a curious, cloudy sort of argument, much affected by the professional rhetoricians of Prussia, who are sent out to instruct and correct the minds of Americans or Scandinavians. It consists of going into convulsions of incredulity and scorn at the mention of Russia's responsibility for Serbia or England's responsibility for Belgium; and suggesting that, treaty, or no treaty, frontier or no frontier, Russia would be out to slay Teutons or England to steal Colonies. Here, as elsewhere, I think the professors dotted all over the Baltic plain fail in lucidity and in the power of distinguishing ideals. Of course it is quite true that England has material interests to defend, and will probably use the opportunity to defend them; or, in other words of course England, like everybody else, would be more comfortable if Prussia were less predominant.

The fact remains that we did not do what the Germans did. We did not invade Holland to seize a naval and commercial advantage; and whether they say that we wished to do it in our greed, or feared to do it in our cowardice, the fact remains that we did not do it. Unless this common-sense principle be kept in view I cannot conceive how any quarrel can possibly be judged. A contract may be made between two persons solely for material advantages on each side, but the moral advantage is still generally supposed to lie with the person who keeps the contract. Surely it cannot be dishonest to be honest, even if honesty is the best policy. Imagine the most complex maze of indirect motives, and still the man who keeps faith for money cannot possibly be worse than the man who breaks faith for money. It will be noted that this ultimate test applies in the same way to Serbia as to Belgium and Britain. The Serbians may not be a very peaceful people, but, on the occasion under discussion, it was certainly they who wanted peace. You may choose to think the Serb a sort of born robber; but on this occasion it was certainly the Austrian who was trying to rob. Similarly, you may call England perfidious as a sort of historical summary, and declare your private belief that Mr. Asquith was vowed from infancy to the ruin of the German Empire—a Hannibal and hater of the eagles. But when all is said, it is nonsense to call a man perfidious because he keeps his promise. It is absurd to complain of the sudden treachery of a business man in turning up punctually to his appointment, or the unfair shock given to a creditor by the debtor paying his debts.

Lastly there is an attitude not unknown in the crisis against which I should particularly like to protest. I should address my protest especially to those lovers and pursuers of peace who, very shortsightedly have occasionally adopted it. I mean the attitude which is impatient of these preliminary details about who did this or that, and whether it was right or wrong. They are satisfied with saying that an enormous calamity, called war, has been begun by some or all of us, and should be ended by some or all of us. To these people this preliminary chapter about the precise happenings must appear not only dry (and it must of necessity be the driest part of the task) but essentially needless and barren. I wish to tell these people that they are wrong; that they are wrong upon all principles of human justice and historic continuity; but that they are specially and supremely wrong upon their own principles of arbitration and international peace.

THE TERRIBLE TRUTHS.

These sincere and high-minded peace-lovers are always telling us that citizens no longer settle their quarrels by private violence, and that nations should no longer settle theirs by public violence. They are always telling us that we no longer fight duels and need no longer wage wars. In short, they perpetually base their peace proposals on the fact that an ordinary citizen no longer avenges himself with an axe. But how is he prevented from revenging himself with an axe? If he hits his neighbour on the head with the kitchen chopper what do we do? Do we all join hands, like children playing Mulberry Bush, and say, "We are all responsible for this, but let us hope it will not spread. Let us hope for the happy, happy day when he shall leave off chopping at the man's head, and when nobody shall ever chop anything for ever and ever." Do we say, "Let bygones be bygones; why go back to all the dull details with which the business began; who can tell with what sinister motives the man was standing there within reach of the hatchet?" We do not. We keep the peace in private life by asking for the facts of provocation and the proper object of punishment. We do go into the dull details; we do inquire into the origins; we do emphatically inquire who it was that hit first. In short, we do what I have done very briefly in this place.

Given this, it is, indeed, true that behind these facts there are truths; truths of a terrible, of a spiritual sort. In mere fact the Germanic Power has been wrong about Serbia, wrong about Russia, wrong about Belgium, wrong about England, wrong about Italy. But there was a reason for its being wrong everywhere; and of that root reason which has moved half the world against it, I shall speak later in this series. For that is something too omnipresent to be proved, too indisputable to be helped by detail. It is nothing less than the locating after more than a hundred years of recriminations and wrong explanations, of the modern European evil; the finding of the fountain from which poison has flowed upon all the nations of the earth.

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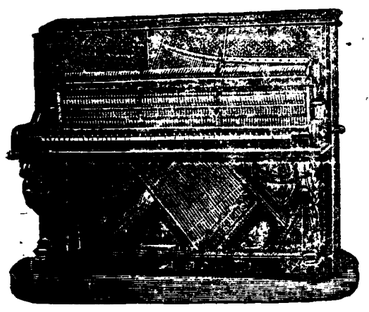

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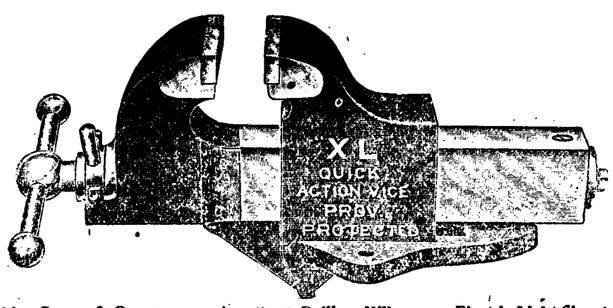

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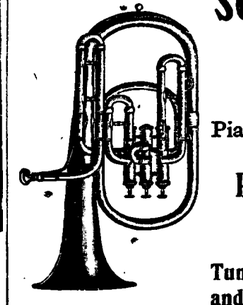

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